"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today, probably rain by tonight; rain Sunday; light northwest winds, becoming east.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,762. .... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

SAYS BLACKJACK MAY HAVE KILLED 'BIG TIM' SULLIVAN

Coroner Made Only Superficial Examination, Dr. Norris Testifies.

WOULD EXHUME THE BODY

Not Too Late to Seek Murder Clue, Bellevue Physician Declares.

DR. BECK TAKES THE STAND

Tells Commissioner Wallstein of the Coroner's Work in Weingart Case.

SAYS LAWYER INTERVENED

Demand for a Natural Cause Verdict Said to Have Been Made by Attorney.

Evidence to show that "Big Tim" Sullivan, whose body was found on the tracks of the New Haven Railroad, near Pelham Parkway on the morning of Aug. 31, 1913, might have been murdered, and that the Coroner's office of the Bronx failed to take proper steps to discover whether a crime had been committed, was given yesterday by Dr. Charles Norris, Director of Laboratories at Bellevue, and Dr. Douglas Symmers, Associate Professor of Pathology of Bellevue Medical College, at the inquiry into the coroner's system by Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein.

They asserted that an autopsy might have established this "supposition" to be a fact. Dr. Norris said that death might have been caused by poison or by a fracture of the skull, inflicted by a blackjack, an instrument which, in many cases, leaves no mark, which could be discovered without autopsy.

After he left the stand Dr. Symmers was asked whether it was too late now to establish the facts in the case beyond question.

"It is not," he replied. "The body could be exhumed, and an autopsy would show whether there was evidence of a fracture of the skull—a fracture not caused by a train, and which was not included in the description of the 'cause of death' given by the Coroner after his inquest."

Unidentified Eleven Days.

The evidence concerning the death of Timothy D. Sullivan, one-time Congressman, State Senator, and Tammany boss, came as a complete surprise when Mr. Wallstein opened the inquiry at 3:30 o'clock after a private conference with some of the witnesses. He first called Detective Sergt. Peter Purfield, who is in charge of the identification bureau of the Morgue. Sergt. Purfield testified in brief that Mr. Sullivan's body had been removed first to the Fordham Morgue, where it remained unidentified for eleven days.

On Sept. 12 the body was removed to the Central Morgue at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, on the way to Potter's Field, and when Sergt. Purfield viewed the body he recognized Mr. Sullivan from pictures of him he had seen in the newspapers. Later a brother, Patrick H. Sullivan, identified the body. It was brought out that but for the fact that Sergt. Purfield performed his duty of viewing all bodies, Mr. Sullivan's body would have doubtless gone to Potter's Field unidentified.

"Do you know whether or not an autopsy was made on the body?" he was asked.

"I don't think there was an autopsy," he replied. "Certainly the head was not opened. There were no marks on the body of any autopsy."

Dr. Symmers testified that he had performed 1,000 autopsies. Mr. Wallstein told him that the finding of the Coroner's jury, following an inquest by Coroner Jerome F. Healy on Sept. 29, 1913, was that death resulted "from compound comminuted fracture of the spine, lacerations of the viscera, body cut in two by train through accident but can attach blame to no one."

Autopsy Would Show.

He was asked whether an autopsy would have thrown any light on the question, whether there had been any foul play that aided in causing the death. He answered:

As long as there was the slightest suspicion of foul play, that body, mangled and bruised as it was, should have been autopsied with the object in view of determining, if possible, whether that body had first been murdered and then thrown on the tracks, or whether it had been killed as a result of having been placed on the tracks during life.

Q.—That is, the autopsy would have resulted in showing whether the run-over by the train occurred before or after there had been foul play? A.—Assuming the autopsy was done by a capable Coroner's physician or any one else authorized to perform such an autopsy.

Dr. Norris testified that he had performed 780 autopsies. He said there was a possibility that an autopsy performed in the interval between Aug. 31 and Sept. 11 would have disclosed whether or not there had been any criminal violence in the Sullivan case.

Q.—And how strong or how weak is the possibility? What would the process be, and what light would an autopsy throw? A.—It is to be resumed, knowing what happened to Sullivan on that day, that if there had been foul play, the foul play probably would have consisted in his being blackjacked on the back of the head. Let us assume that was what occurred to Sullivan. He was near the railroad and could have readily been put on the tracks and run over by the train. Now, if the train did not injure his skull, simply ran over his body, which I presume from the Coroner's physician's diagnosis is what happened, if one should find a small lineal fracture in the back of the skull, the sus-

Continued on Page 7.

ASKED ABOUT AERIAL BOMBS

But President Wilson Did Not Address Belligerent Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Secretary Bryan today explained a report that President Wilson had made representations to belligerent powers suggesting that bombs be not dropped from airships upon unfortified towns or upon parts of towns occupied by non-combatants. Mr. Bryan said that no representations had been made, but that in particular instances, as in regard to Antwerp, the United States through its agents on the ground had made inquiries as to the damage suffered. Apparently the cases selected for inquiry were those in which either Americans had been injured or their lives and property had been imperiled.

Mr. Bryan was careful to explain that these inquiries had not been directed to foreign Governments. They could, therefore, not even be construed as hints that the United States objected to this method of warfare. The dropping of bombs has been prohibited in an international convention which, however, is not in force, as it was not ratified by all the powers now at war.

The day before yesterday Mr. Bryan, in response to a question suggesting that tidings of a movement for peace would be the best possible Thanksgiving message to the world, said that no such movement was under way.

MORGAN VIOLENT IN CELL.

Four Keepers Combine Efforts to Overwhelm Former Banker.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 27.—William Denison Morgan, head of the Morgan Bankers' Service Corporation of New York and formerly Cashier of the Aetna National Bank of this city, who is in the Hartford County jail awaiting trial on the confessed charge of embezzling $54,000 of Aetna Life Insurance Company stock belonging to Miss Elizabeth S. Hubbard of West Hartford and her sister, Mrs. J. W. O'Connor of New Rochelle, went violently insane in his cell today. The combined strength of four keepers was required to restrain him.

Sheriff Dewey tonight received a report from two alienists who examined Morgan this afternoon, and tomorrow the Sheriff will lay the facts before a Judge of the Superior Court. If a commission should find Morgan insane he might be committed to one of the State asylums, or friends might come to his assistance and pay for his incarceration in a private retreat.

Mr. Morgan's attorney was not anxious that he should be admitted to bail because he and some friends feared that if set at liberty Mr. Morgan might injure himself. Their apprehensions were borne out today when Mr. Morgan smashed up all the furniture in his cell and seriously injured himself by pounding his head on the cement flooring.

DISCUSS VAN DYKE'S VISIT.

Report of Peace Errand Gets No Washington Support.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—There is some interest here in the interview which Dr. Henry van Dyke, the American Minister to the Netherlands, will have with President Wilson next week, in view of repeated reports that Holland is taking the initiative in a movement for the restoration of peace. The suggestion has been made that Dr. van Dyke's visit to Washington might have something to do with this movement.

No information obtainable at the State Department, however, gives any support for this explanation of Dr. van Dyke's visit. Secretary of State Bryan denied positively a few days ago that any peace movement was on fot. He did not discuss Dr. van Dyke's case specifically, but his statement was taken by those who heard it as wide enough to be a denial to guesses as to the reason for the visit.

THE MICHIGAN AFLOAT AGAIN

Battleship Pulled Off Sandbar—Apparently Undamaged.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 27.—The battleship Michigan, aground since early yesterday on a sandbar just inside Cape Henry, was floated by tugs late today. She apparently was undamaged, but it was said she would be docked for thorough examination.

The Michigan, proceeding with other battleships from the Southern drill grounds to Hampton Roads, was left stranded by a receding tide. A heavy fog hung over that portion of the bay, but the weather later cleared, and the Michigan at no time was considered in danger.

Tonight the Michigan came to anchor outside the Roads. She will proceed to Old Point tomorrow.

EX-SENATOR LONG GUILTY.

Convicted of Taking Public Register from Polling Place.

HICKSVILLE, L. I., Nov. 27.—Ex-Senator James L. Long of Oyster Bay today was found guilty of having taken the public register from the polling place of the Fifth Election District, in the town of Oyster Bay, a couple of days before Election Day. Justice of the Peace Steinert suspended sentence.

Two witnesses testified they saw Long take the book from the polling place and return it a couple of hours later. Mr. Long said he would appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

TIMES SQ. RAT STAMPEDE.

Big Gray Refugee Sets Skirts Aflutter at Theatre Time.

The usual Times Square crowd was promenading past the Hotel Astor at 8:30 last night, when a big gray rat, presumably driven out by the new subway excavation, appeared on the sidewalk. A woman saw it and screamed. Another took up the cry and there was a flutter of skirts and a rush for safety. The bewildered rat hustled this way and that with Policemen Wieland and Glennan of Traffic Squad C chasing behind and flourishing their clubs. Up and down the square for two blocks they chased it till it sought refuge under the skirts of a woman. She shrieked, jumped, and hurled a big black muff which fell on the rat. The animal climbed inside and instantly half a dozen men jumped on the muff.

When they had done the muff was worse for wear, but the rat was dead inside.

XMAS. THE ALLTOGETHER POUCH holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schulte Stores.—Advt.

DIVORCES DR. BLAKE ON DESERTION PLEA

Wife of Former New York Physician Obtains a Decree in Connecticut Court.

NO CLAIM FOR ALIMONY

Custody of the Children Not Mentioned in Court Order—Recalls Suit Against Mrs. Mackay.

WINSTED, Conn., Nov. 27.—Mrs. Catharine Ketcham Blake obtained a divorce here today from Dr. Joseph A. Blake, the famous surgeon of New York and Litchfield, the decree being granted by Judge Marcus H. Holcomb in the Superior Court of Litchfield County. The decree, based on desertion, was granted on the recommendation of John Addis, Judge of Probate at New Milford, who was appointed by Judge Holcomb to take testimony in the case when the suit was filed at Litchfield several weeks ago.

The report of Mr. Addis was filed with the court today. Nothing was said as to alimony or the custody of the Blake children.

It was only a year ago last September that Mrs. Blake began an action for $1,000,000 against Mrs. Katherine Duer Mackay, wife of Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, charging alienation of the affections of Dr. Blake. After proceedings had been carried on in and out of court for several weeks the suit was dropped, as was also a second suit in which Mrs. Blake sought a separation and $1,500 a month alimony.

Dr. and Mrs. Blake had lived apart for some time before this, and when Dr. Blake sailed for Europe last March it was said by attorneys on both sides of the case that Mrs. Blake's suits were "closed incidents." There had been a settlement out of court in the suit for separation, and it was said that no questions affecting it could possibly arise. The news that Mrs. Blake had obtained a divorce yesterday came as a surprise.

Dr. Blake is now in Paris. Since the beginning of the war he has been in charge of the American Ambulance (hospital) there. Before leaving New York he withdrew from many clubs and hospitals, and it was believed that he had no intention of returning to this country except for occasional business trips.

Since Mrs. Blake began her first action Mr. and Mrs. Mackay have also been divorced. They obtained a mutual decree from the French courts on Feb. 11, 1914. Mrs. Mackay brought suit charging desertion. Mr. Mackay entered a counter action, based on the same ground. The French court dissolved the marriage without reflection on either of the litigants.

Mrs. Mackay entered a spirited denial of charges in Mrs. Blake's alienation suit, holding that Mrs. Blake was merely a victim of her own overpowering jealousy, and that because of this Mrs. Blake and her husband had lived apart for nine years by mutual consent. Mrs. Mackay asserted that for years Mrs. Blake had tried to injure her by spreading among Dr. Blake's patients and friends unjust rumors regarding his conduct. Mrs. Mackay made a complete denial of the charges against her.

While the proceedings in this suit were still before the court Mr. Mackay went to Europe, taking with him his three children. Mrs. Mackay went to Portland, Me., after signing away her interest in the Mackay estate at Harbor Hill, Roslyn, L. I. Mrs. Mackay's interest in the property was estimated at $5,000,000. The transfer was for the benefit of the children, it was said. Mrs. Mackay is now a resident of Paris.

Dr. Blake gradually withdrew from his various activities here and spent most of his time at his country home in Litchfield, while Mrs. Blake continued to live in her town home at 36 East Seventy-fifth Street. At no time would Dr. Blake make and comment on his wife's charges. He went abroad on March 10, 1914, and on arriving in London continued to keep silent regarding his domestic troubles.

Dr. Blake took with him several heavy trunks and cases, which were said to contain his medical library and surgical equipment. He denied, however, that he intended to settle and practice in Paris. He was going to that city, he said, to pursue some research work, which he had begun the year before in conjunction with Dr. Huntington of Columbia University. He said he would stay abroad as long as necessary to carry out this work, and then return to New York.

He had been in Paris four months when war was declared. Dr. Blake at once offered his services to the French Government as a volunteer surgeon. He was elected President of the American Ambulance Hospital and appointed Director of the Surgical Section by the Medical Board. The hospital, under his direction, has become generally recognized as the most efficient institution of its kind in France. Discussing his work in a recent interview with The New York Times correspondent in Paris, Dr. Blake said that it was costing $1,000 a day to maintain the "ambulance," as it is called, and referred to the hospital as the greatest philanthropy Americans had ever undertaken. He said he hoped to increase its capacity. Dr. Blake's work has been highly praised by both French and English, many of whom have aided with funds. A recent gift of $25,000 was received from Lord Northcliffe.

While it is said that the war will make no difference in Dr. Blake's ultimate plans to return to this country, many still believe he has no intention of coming back and that he will make his permanent headquarters in Paris. Dr. Blake has sold his country estate at Litchfield, Conn., to Dr. B. Austin Cheney, of New Haven. The property, which was known as Falcon's Flight, included 700 acres of farm land, a handsome residence and several barns. It was said the price was between $50,000 and $60,000.

Dr. Blake is 50 years old, a graduate of Yale and the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Mrs. Blake was Miss Catharine Ketchum, of Saugatuck, Conn. They were married Dec. 17, 1890. There are two children, Joseph A. Blake, Jr., now in Yale, and Francis H. Blake, 2d. They lived with the mother prior to the granting of a divorce. Dr. Blake was formerly professor of surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and consulting surgeon at St. Luke's and Roosevelt Hospitals. He belonged to numerous medical societies and was a member of the University, Century and Yale Clubs. His office in this city was at 108 East 65th Street.

RUSSIANS BY A RUSE SANK GERMAN CRUISER

Czar's Fleet in Disguise Joined Baltic Squadron and Wrought Serious Damage.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 27, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I am in a position to tell such part of the story as is advisable to disclose of a smart piece of naval work by the Russian Baltic fleet, which is commanded by Admiral von Essen. It will be remembered that several German war vessels put into the Kiel Canal with injuries, in some cases so serious that the vessels actually sank in the canal. Nothing official was ever allowed to be known of this Russian exploit, nor can all the details be told even now.

The German vessels had acquired the habit of cruising about in the Baltic up to the limit which the Russian fleet had decided to hold, and were doubtless putting severe pressure upon Sweden and receiving certain information. Admiral von Essen painted several of the Russian cruisers and destroyers with German colors and contrived in foggy weather to join the German ships unsuspected until too late. At a convenient moment he opened fire and sank one German cruiser and badly damaged another, while his destroyers put in some good work on the smaller German craft. After this the Russian vessels went home again untouched.

The Germans naturally kept a dead silence about the whole affair, which not only was rather discreditable from a purely naval point of view, but involved other consideratons still more discreditable. The Russians, too, kept quiet about it for other reasons, but purely as a piece of naval work it was a highly creditable affair.

Several of the coveted St. George Crosses were issued for this satisfactory little expedition. Admiral von Essen can count now on getting every ounce of weight out of the men under his command, so that the fleet as a whole has gained considerably by this clever adventure.

KAISER VISITS KIEL, FLEET MAY NOW MOVE

Regarded as Foreshadowing Naval Activity When Ice Frees Baltic Patrol.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 27, (Dispatch to the London Daily Mail).—According to a report current here, the Kaiser has paid a visit to Kiel during the week.

It is suggested that this visit foreshadows renewed activity on the part of the German fleet, especially as the ice in the Baltic will shortly release it of the work of watching the Russian fleet.

GERMANY DRILLING SCHOOLBOYS FOR WAR

60,000 Enrolled in Brandenburg —Lads of 16 to Go to Front Next Spring.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 27, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Twelve thousand schoolboys between the ages of 15 and 17 have been enrolled as volunteer recruits in Berlin. They have been divided into twenty companies and their military training is proceeding with all possible speed.

It is intended that they shall take the field early in the Spring. Many of them will then be under 16 years of age. In the Province of Brandenburg, including Berlin, a total of 60,000 schoolboys have been enrolled as volunteer recruits.

CHEER FOR NAVY'S WORK SWEPT GERMAN LINE

From North Sea to Swiss Frontier Went Roar of Triumph, Celebrating Chilean Victory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 28.—The Daily News prints the following:

"The German naval success in Chilean waters was celebrated by the German Army in the trenches in an interesting manner, as told in a letter from the front, printed by the Hamburger Fremdenblatt. The letter, dated at Soissons, Nov. 7, says:

"'Night before last we had an inspiring spectacle. We had received news of the great naval battle and at the same time an army order of the Kaiser that the whole battle line should on Nov. 7, at 10:30 P. M., give three cheers for our bluejackets.

"'Precisely at 10:30 came a deafening hurrah, rolling from the North Sea on the wings of enthusiasm down to the Swiss frontier—an unforgettable moment.

"'Never yet did "Deutschland, Deutschland Ueber Alles" resound more beautifully and more powerfully along the line of several hundred miles than here, only 350 yards from the enemy.

"'The French were beating time by cannon, as they suspected a general assault behind the hurrah, but they, too, became silent on hearing the war song and listened readily to the announcement of Germany's success by a Captain who mounted a trench.'"

WANT MUFFS FOR SOLDIERS.

German Officer Appeals to Women to Send Their Furs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The correspondent of the Vorwaerts at the front passes on an appeal made by a German staff officer for women's muffs to protect the hands of German troops in the western campaign during the bitter weather. Women of fashion in Berlin are asked to send all their furs.

Continued on Page 2.

SAYS BRITISH NAVY IS STRONG AS EVER

Churchill Tells Commons There Is Every Reason for Full Confidence in Its Power

AND ALLIES RULE THE SEAS

England Able to Lose a Battleship Each Month and Still Maintain Her Superiority.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a speech in the House of Commons this evening before the adjournment of the lower house to Feb. 2, told the country that despite the loss of some of the older ships of the British Navy there was no cause for nervousness, but every reason for complete confidence in the power of the navy to give effect to the wishes and purposes of the Empire.

The First Lord told of the danger to the British ships from mines and submarines and of the possibility of armored and fast German liners escaping to the high seas to prey on the Allies' shipping, which he added, had been prevented thus far. He concluded his speech with the statement that there was another danger, "that of an oversea invasion—an enterprise full of danger for those who might attempt it."

Mr. Churchill said that, considering the work the navy had done in the protection of British commerce, the restrictions it had placed on the enemy's supplies, and the convoying of great numbers of troops to and fro across the world, and with one's eyes fixed on the mischances that had occurred and knowing all the circumstances, he was bound to say, "We think we have had a share of luck."

Says Navy Has Done Well.

On the whole, the First Lord said, he considered the navy had done well. It was, he said, driving German commerce from the seas and preventing the Germans getting war material which they needed more and more as the war proceeded. Even if England were singlehanded there would be no reason to despair, he said, but with the French in control in the Mediterranean and Japan in the Pacific and the Russian navy developing, "we could go on indefinitely receiving our supplies from wherever we need them, transporting our troops wherever they are required, and continue the process with our strength growing stronger every month, until at the end of, perhaps, a not very distant date, we achieve the purposes for which we are fighting."

British submarines, Mr. Churchill said, could not score because the German ships did not come out to fight, but he added that the British torpedo boat destroyer had proved their superiority in gun power, a fact that was unknown before the war.

As for building, the First Lord said, England would add fifteen capital ships to her fleet before the end of 1915 to Germany's three. In fact, he said, England could lose one super-dreadnought monthly for a year and still maintain her superiority over Germany in these ships. Light cruisers, Mr. Churchill continued, were being rapidly added to the British fleet, and England had commissioned since the commencement of the war more than Germany had had destroyed or interned. This number, including the Breslau, he said, amounted to six.

Expected Merchant Losses.

The loss of British merchant ships, the First Lord said, was a loss that had been anticipated by the Admiralty. Nevertheless, England had been able, by virtue of its sea power, to draw from all over the world for the cause of the Allies everything that was needed, including an abundant supply of munitions, while deficiencies in these commodities were beginning clearly to show in the enemy's military organization.

Mr. Churchill declined to discuss such topics as the naval engagement off Heligoland, the destruction of the British cruisers Monmouth and Good Hope off the coast of Chile and the British naval expedition to Antwerp, contending that such discussion would be profitless until he was able to reveal all the facts. Instead he went on to give a few details regarding the work the British Navy was performing.

While the British Admiralty estimated that there would be a loss of 5 per cent. of the mercantile marine in the first three months of the war, the First Lord of the Admiralty said, the percentage had been only 1.9. The danger from mines was one the limit of which could be discerned, and which could further be restricted and controlled.

The losses in submarines sustained by the British and the Germans had been equal, he said, while the British torpedo-boat destroyers had shown an enormous superiority of gun power. "We have lost none; Germany has lost eight or ten," the speaker said.

Germany Hard Pressed.

The economic pressure on Germany, Mr. Churchill said, continued to develop in a healthy and satisfactory manner. Hundreds of ships of more than 300 tons burden entered and left the ports of the United Kingdom daily, while a deficiency in the commodities necessary for munitions of war, he said, was beginning to make itself felt in the enemy's military organization.

Of the older armored cruisers, the First Lord said Great Britain had lost six and Germany two. At the beginning of the war Great Britain had thirty-six light modern cruisers to Germany's twenty-five. Great Britain had lost two and Germany had lost or had interned a quarter of her number, while Great Britain since the commencement of the war had added as many light cruisers as Germany had lost.

A peril he mentioned was the danger from mines. The Germans, Mr. Churchill said, had adopted methods which before the outbreak of the war it was not thought would be practiced by any civilized power, and he was glad to tell the House that although Great Britain had suffered losses from mines the danger from them had been and still was being further restricted and controlled by measures taken by the navy.

Submarines, the First Lord of the Ad-

Continued on Page 2.

GERMANS RUSH AID TO TRAPPED ARMY; ANOTHER BIG BATTLE NEAR IN POLAND

Official Reports of War Operations

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—On the left bank of the Vistula our troops, advancing from the lower part of the Bsura River, have reached Gombin.

In the centre of the battle line we captured the town of Brzeziny and the villages in the valley of the Mroga River. In some places we dislodged the Germans by bayonet attacks. Our offensive in this region continues.

Between Brzeziny and Glowno our cavalry succeeded in several charges against the German infantry. During the retreat of the enemy we captured a number of field guns, some with their teams complete. We are computing the number of prisoners captured. Among the German troops we pushed back from Rzgow and Tuszyn toward Brzeziny was a division of the Prussian Guard.

In the region of Sgierz and Strykow we attacked the Germans toward Lodz. Between Sgierz and Sdunskawola some German troops are still holding themselves in their trenches.

In general between the Vistula and the Warthe the fighting is favorable to our arms.

On the Czenstochowa-Cracow front our successes are assuming a marked importance. Our troops on Nov. 26 captured more than 4,000 prisoners. Our offensive was particularly fortunate on the Lower Szreniawa River, where a whole battalion of the Thirty-first Regiment surrendered.

Our troops also stormed a powerfully fortified Austrian position on the left bank of the Raba, where some of our attacking units forded the river during the breaking up of the ice and attacked the enemy. The water was neck deep in the river.

The Austrians desperately defended Bochnia, (thirty-five miles southeast of Cracow,) which we stormed, capturing more than 2,000 prisoners, machine guns, and ten field guns. On the left bank of the Vistula the enemy in the region of Cracow is beginning to retreat in disorder. Our troops are pursuing them energetically.

According to the reports of the commanders of the armies the morale of our troops, who have been hardened by almost continuous fighting for forty-five days, is very high.

Trustworthy reports show that the Austrians have mounted in the steeple of the Cathedral, in the centre of Cracow, wireless apparatus and machine guns for protection against attacking aeroplanes.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, (via Berlin and London.)—The fighting in Russian Poland has assumed the proportions of a continuous battle. In Western Galicia our troops have repulsed the Russians. Marked progress has been made in the fighting in the Carpathians.

Near the Kolubara River, in Servia, the enemy's centre is in a very strong position near Lazarevatz, but we attacked and took 1,200 prisoners, 3 guns, 4 ammunition wagons, and 3 machine guns. To the south of Ljid we took the eastern heights and 300 prisoners. From Valjevo our troops have advanced to Kosjovici.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, (by Wireless via London.)—English ships did not attack the coast of Flanders again yesterday. There have been no actual changes along the battle front in the western arena. To the north of Langemarck we have taken a group of houses and made a number of prisoners.

Our attack in the Argonne region has made further progress. French attacks in the neighborhood of Apremont and to the east of St. Mihiel were repulsed.

In the eastern arena of the war there were no decisive engagements yesterday.

FRANCE.

PARIS—*Night report:* The day has been calm. There is nothing to report.

Afternoon report: The slackening of the artillery fire of the enemy was noted all along the line during the day of Nov. 26. Two infantry attacks directed against the heads of bridges, which we had thrown down on the right bank of the Yser, to the south of Dixmude, were easily repulsed.

There was no other engagement on the rest of the front in Belgium and as far as the Oise, nor was there any action on the Aisne or in Champagne. Nevertheless Rheims was rather violently bombarded during the time that a number of journalists from neutral countries were making a visit to the city.

In the Argonne some infantry attacks resulted in the loss and then the recapture of certain trenches. The men engaged in this fighting never exceeded a battalion. The ground lost and then retaken was never more than twenty-five yards.

Along the heights of the Meuse and in the Vosges there is nothing to report.

SEES GERMANS BEATEN IN WEST

Correspondent Says Second Campaign for Calais Has Failed and They Must Retreat.

CAPTIVE COLONEL'S TALE

German Officer Insists Kaiser's Troops Will Retire Tomorrow Unless Present Attack Wins.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 27, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—There are very strong indications that the fresh attempt by the Germans to force their way to Calais by turning or piercing the Allies' left wing is being abandoned almost as soon as begun.

This can mean only one thing—the immediate retirement of the Germans in West Flanders.

The Allies have maintained their line intact from the North Sea to Switzerland. They are stronger at almost every point than ever before. Mobile reinforcements are ready for emergencies, with excellent railway service to every important position.

The Germans have hurled enormous forces upon the northern portion of the Allies' line during the last six weeks and have been repeatedly repulsed. Worst of all for them, it has been impossible to conceal the truth from the German soldiers, whose faith in the invincibility of the German machine is shaken, if not shattered. Broken faith in the War Lord means divided counsels and unsteady morale for German officers and men alike.

The proudest man in Europe at this moment is the heroic King Albert. At last, after weeks of anxiety, he sees the Germans about to retreat, balked of the immediate triumph on which they counted as a foregone achievement—the complete conquest of Belgium.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—A German Colonel who was taken prisoner in Belgium makes the statement, according to a dispatch to the Havas Agency from St. Omer, that the German General Staff had decided to make another effort to pierce the line of the Allies, and that the attack was to be begun this week. If this movement should not prove successful by Nov. 29 (Sunday), it is said, a general retreat would be ordered.

When the statement of the prisoner was doubted, he said:

"You may shoot me if by Nov. 29 my words have not been proved to be true."

BRITISH SHOTS STOP AN AMERICAN SHIP

Berwick Fires Twice When St. Helens Is Slow in Halting for Search Off Colon.

PANAMA, Nov. 27.—The American steamship St. Helens, Capt. Odland, which sailed from New York on Nov. 17 for San Francisco, arrived at Colon today and reported that she had been fired on by the British cruiser Berwick.

Capt. Odland said his ship was hailed, but apparently failed to heave to as quickly as was expected, with the result that the British cruiser fired two shots across the stern of the American vessel. The incident occurred yesterday at a point ninety miles northwest of Colon.

An officer from the cruiser boarded the St. Helens and examined her papers and cargo and then the vessel was permitted to proceed on her voyage after a delay of three hours.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—While no official report of the firing by the British cruiser Berwick toward the American steamer St. Helens off Colon had been received here tonight, State Department officials regarded the incident as not unusual in time of war.

Merchantmen, according to naval procedure, are expected to heave to immediately on the demand of belligerent warships or promptly signal their intention of submitting to search. If there is any delay, the customary practice is to fire a shot across the bow or stern of the merchant ship as a warning. The right of search is generally recognized by neutrals and delays of three hours while cargo and papers are examined are not unusual. The belligerent is even authorized to use force in executing the right of search and is not held liable, according to international law authorities, for damages resulting from resistance by a neutral ship.

HEARD AUDACIOUS HAD BEEN REFLOATED

Passenger on Lusitania Told She Will Be Repaired—Navy Man Scouts It.

According to a passenger who arrived last night on the Lusitania from Liverpool, the British battleship Audacious, which was sunk on Oct. 27 off Lough Swilly, Ireland, has been raised and towed around to Harland & Wolff's ship yard at Belfast. The passenger said this was told to him by an official of the Admiralty in London.

This official also said the battleship was towed into shallow water by the cruiser Liverpool before she foundered, and that she sank in twenty-four feet of water.

Eye witnesses of the disaster said the Audacious had a big hole in her side, and that she was blown up.

Other passengers on the Lusitania had heard nothing of the Audacious being raised.

Capt. Daniel Dow, who is a commander in the Royal Naval Reserve, scouted the idea that such a feat had been performed. "The Audacious is down with ninety feet of water over her," he said.

Czar's Main Force Flung Out to Meet Reinforcements from Prussia.

ROAD FROM WEST SHUT, TOO

Austro-German Armies South on Czenstochowa-Cracow Line Unable to Send Aid.

DRAWING MEN FROM FRANCE

40,000 Sent to Breslau—Naval Guns for Dantzig—Other Preparations for Invasion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Russians are pressing inward with the object of inclosing a great part of the German army, which is now halted within a crooked triangle, the apex of which is west of Koluzki, a railway junction, the base bending through the country below Lowicz and Lodz.

The Russians have part of their strength turned inward on this position as a kind of siege operation, but the main army is thrown outward over a wide area in order to resist a determined effort now being made again from Thorn to reach the isolated German advance column.

It is evident that immense numbers will shortly be engaged. The Germans are bringing reserves from Prussia and from Danzig. These troops are making train journeys of from one to four days to the frontier. Thence it takes five or six days' marching to reach the fringe of the present battleground. All the weight of this force comes from the north. The effort from the west, through Wielun, has been completely smashed and the defeats which the German and Austrian forces between Cracow and Czenstochowa are suffering makes it hopeless for the beleaguered army to look southward for help through Plotrkow.

The situation has the most vital importance for the entire campaign. The German column whose existence is at stake lost a great part of its transport with artillery and ammunition before it felt the pressure of the enclosure operation. Its rifle ammunition is weakening and the next stage must be a bayonet fight or surrender.

Hint at Further German Disaster.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 27, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I am in position to say that when the story of the Russian victory in Poland is allowed to be told we shall have a deed to recount that will astonish the world, for Russian prowess has already inflicted on Germany's finest troops what the world has never seen since the days of Napoleon.

Something very terrible, indeed, but no less grand, is happening as I write. Possibly I may be allowed to tell it on Monday, but in the meantime I must observe silence.

As regards the trapped forces, the German positions are probably by this time much similar in condition to that at Paardeberg, where the Boers were besieged. The only question here is whether any part of the German forces will succeed in making their escape, and if so how many.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 27, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post).—I learn from a trustworthy source that the Germans are displaying feverish haste in the construction of fortifications and trenches along both banks of the River Memel. Tilsit is also being strongly fortified, with 150 heavy naval guns have been moved up to Dansic.

Forty thousand troops have been sent from the occupied Belgian and French regions to Breslau and seventy-five guns have been sent from Germany via Prague to Cracow.

From these measures it may be evident that the Germans as well as the Austrians are apprehensive of a Russian invasion.

Fighting Fiercely to Escape.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 28.—The Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent, who, in common with other Petrograd correspondents, hints that there is to come still bigger news which they are unable at this time to transmit, says the possibility which seemed to exist that the German forces, which escaped the enveloping movement east of Lodz would succeed in breaking through near Strykow and joining the rest of the German forces, now appears hopeless.

This German force, adds the correspondent, is fighting its way back in the direction of the Vistula under a terrible artillery fire which is causing an appalling loss of life. The Germans are reported to be short both of food and of shells, as a result of being cut off from their base.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The reported Russian successes naturally fill the British press with enthusiasm, and doubtless this is justified, but inside observers feel that with Germany's wonderful system of strategic railways these Russian gains may be from time to time curtailed by German incursions into Russia.

According to the statement of a well-informed authority today, however, the Russians do not resent these German invasions. In fact, they are pleased with them, as they always result in heavy German losses. The further the

Germans penetrate, according to Russian strategy, the less is there likelihood of their ever getting out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The news of the great Russian victories is confirmed in official circles in Paris. The statements of the Russian Embassy at Bordeaux are as yet very guarded, but there is every reason for believing that the outcome of the tremendous conflicts in Eastern Europe will be the final repulse of the Kaiser's legions and the invasion of East Prussia and Silesia.

BERLIN STILL HOPEFUL.

But Public Is Warned That Victory May Be Long Deferred.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Military observers here express the opinion that the success of Gen. Mackensen's army near Lodz, in Russian Poland, apart from the enormous number of Russian prisoners taken, has served to further improve the German-Austrian situation in the East.

The most important event of the fighting, army officers point out, was the destruction by the Germans of 100 cannon, which the Russians will be unable to replace without the greatest difficulty. While the approach of new Russian reinforcements has delayed a decision, the fact that these reinforcements will not be able to arrive simultaneously with reinforcements from Warsaw will give the Germans a chance, military men assert, to attack the oncoming forces before they can combine.

The continual calling forth of new and large reinforcements shows, it is said, that the Russians are aware of the seriousness of their situation. Local military critics believe that a decision is very near. They warn the public, however, to remember the enormous number of soldiers engaged and the great length of the battle front which, although the situation is favorable for the Teuton allies, may delay a decision for a long time.

MOUNT GUNS ON CHURCHES.

Germans Using Towers of Cracow for Observation and Defense.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 27, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I hear that the Germans who are in command at Cracow have selected the most ancient and most venerated monuments in Polish history, the towers of their most sacred churches, as platforms for machine guns and special high angle aeroplane guns or for radiograph installations.

The object sought, according to the Russians, is to compel the Russian attacking force to bombard Cracow, and especially to bring about the destruction of historical monuments which Polish hearts rank with Westminster Abbey for the English-speaking world. The town stands so very near to even the outermost lines of the fortifications that under modern conditions of artillery attacks on forts it is only too likely to suffer.

GERMANS POOR AT SCOUTING.

Strategy in Poland Failed for Lack of Aeroplanes and Railways.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 27 (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—It appears now that German ignorance of what the Russians were doing was mainly due to the inability of their war scouts to provide the staff with information. Their cavalry was of little use in reconnoissance work, according to the general testimony of Russian officers at the front.

Their Generals were accustomed to rely on aeroplanes in the same way as they are in the habit of basing their strategy upon the use of railways. In this case they had the assistance of neither and suffered accordingly.

RUSSIANS IN CZERNOWITZ.

Austrians Admit Evacuation of Bukowina Capital.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 28.—An official Austrian dispatch, sent by Reuter's Vienna correspondent by way of Amsterdam, admits that Czernowitz, the capital of the Austrian Province of Bukowina, has been evacuated by the Austrian troops. The dispatch adds:

"The situation on the Polish front yesterday was comparatively quiet. In West Galicia and in the Carpathians the fighting continues indecisive."

FOR A FREE BOHEMIA.

Separation Movement Started in the United States.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—To free Bohemia from the Dual Monarchy is the object of a movement started by Bohemians in America, it was announced here today. The leaders of the Bohemians will, at the proper time, present to the world powers a proposal to restore Bohemia's independence.

Behind the movement is a group of prominent Bohemian-Americans who have been holding frequent meetings in Chicago to work out their plan. If the Allies are victorious the representative will ask the creation of a free confederation embracing the Czechs, Moravians, Silesians and Slovaks.

Petitions outlining the plan and reciting alleged instances of the oppression Bohemia has suffered under the Hapsburgs are being prepared by the junta and will be forwarded to Bohemians in London, Paris, Brussels, Petrograd and Tokio.

The kingdom of Bohemia nestled between Saxony, Prussia, and Bavaria and Upper and Lower Austria, has long been a stumbling block to Berlin's pan-Germanic propaganda in Austria. Its people fought bravely against the Mossem invasion of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, but were later incorporated in the kingdom of Poland maintained by Hungarian arms. In 1547 the territory, 19,983 square miles in area—about the size of Vermont and New Hampshire—became an hereditary possession of the Crown of Austria, and the people reduced by exile to a bare 800,000, little better than serfs. Their descendants revolted without success in 1848, but their effort gained them an independent Legislature.

Bohemians speak a Slavonic language, which, through the centuries, has reached a point of high literary cultivation. According to the report of the United States Department of Commerce there are over 400,000 Bohemians in the United States.

POLES FORM A COUNCIL.

National Body to Prepare the People for Autonomous Nation.

WARSAW, Nov. 27.—Organization of a Polish National Council is announced in a proclamation published today in Polish newspapers.

The proclamation, signed by the most prominent Polish politicians, states that the object of the Council will be to prepare the people for changes in their national life in the event of the fulfillment of Russia's promise, made in the name of Grand Duke Nicholas, that the dismembered parts of Poland should be reunited.

Hospital Gift of Poles in America.

WARSAW, Nov. 27.—A Red Cross hospital equipped with 50 beds, paid for with subscriptions contributed by Polish Americans, was opened here today in the presence of the Governor General of Warsaw and the Consuls of friendly nations. The money for the hospital was raised under the direction of the Polish American Society, organized in Chicago by John Smulski.

ENDURANCE, NOT DASH, IS NOW WAR'S DEMAND

British Officer Paints a Striking Picture of the Terrible Days in the Trenches.

LONDON, Nov. 18, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Something of the impressions of the men fighting in the trenches is contained in these extracts from a letter sent to a friend in London by an officer with the British expeditionary force:

"Sitting here and reading the English papers that arrive, one cannot help feeling that England, at any rate, has not yet succeeded in banishing the spectacular and romantic conceptions of war which no longer bear any relation to the actuality. The papers still give the impression that war is an affair of dash and clash. Incidents are invented, like the charge of Bengal cavalry. Other incidents, true in themselves but isolated and not characteristic, such as the engagement of the London Scottish, are made to convey a picture of the whole battle.

"As a matter of fact, this is not what is happening. The bravery of our men, and they are splendidly brave, consists in sitting, often days and nights, in sodden trenches, with the terrifying noises and earth-shaking concussion of shells, which don't kill them, dropping on the earth around, and the horror of the shell, which does kill them, dropping occasionally right into the trenches, with a man here and a man there being picked off as he inadvertently puts his head a couple of inches too high or wriggles past a spot on which a German picked shot has had his rifle laid for hours; with the loss of one man one night and another man another night as the men crawl out to get their rations, or as the ration party comes along the road after dark to bring them from the refilling point; with, for their only activity and excitement, a crawl of four or five men on their bellies in the dark to examine an enemy's trench, which is thought to have been evacuated, and a very occasional use of the bayonet, if it turns out not to have been evacuated, and is only lightly held, and to sit there hoping that our artillery, whose shells they can hear whistling overhead, is making the enemy as uncomfortable as theirs is making us.

"This false conception of what is going on creates a false picture of the soldiers that are wanted. I read of the sportsmen's battalion, all athletes, and so forth. All very nice, if individual prowess were in question, but it is not. What is wanted is ordinary men, trained to discipline and trained to shoot, and plenty of them—men who can be held in not to shoot until the proper moment, not men who are going to whoop and slash and kill two Germans at one stroke.

"One man in our battalion is of a religious turn. He has his Bible in the trench, and he props it up against the parapet in front of him and reads aloud in the intervals between his sniping shots."

HELIGOLAND MADE STRONGER.

Visitor Tells of a Crash of Torpedo Boats in the Bight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 28.—The Times publishes a mailed dispatch from Kiel giving a description of the visit paid to Heligoland by a foreigner who says the island, from which the civil inhabitants have been removed, is entirely in the hands of the German Navy. Work is proceeding on fortifications which are being strengthened, while gunners are engaged in testing new big guns. Torpedo boats were continually reconnoitring the bight at night, signaling to each other every few minutes.

The necessity of such signals was demonstrated by an accident which occurred in the middle of October, when reconnoitring ships went along with all lights out. Two of the fast going German torpedo boats collided in the bight. Both were badly damaged, and one of them was in a sinking condition on reaching Wilhelmshaven.

FOR NEW MILITARY MEDAL.

Maurice Barres Suggests Fitting Reward for Notable Deed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Maurice Barrès, the academician, proposes in an editorial in the Echo de Paris the creation of the new military medal, preferably bronze, which shall be given for an exceptional achievement, like the Prussian Iron Cross. He points out that the existing Medaille Militaire, (which is generally regarded as a reward for courage,) is almost invariably assigned to officers of high rank on their retirement, while "every one knows that the Legion of Honor is debased until it has become a recompense for leading manufacturers at big exhibitions."

NEW AMBULANCE TRAINS.

Service from the French Battle Front South Is Started.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The first train of ambulance cars was officially inspected yesterday before leaving for the neighborhood of Chalons, by a large party, including the Prince of Monaco and Mme. Pérouse, President of the Union of Frenchwomen, which organized the service; M. Delanney, prefect of the Seine; M. Laurent, chief of police; representatives of the medical service, and other military and civil authorities. Each train will comprise four cars, in which will be 128 beds, an operating theatre, kitchen, and quarters for the staff of a doctor and twelve nurses.

Traveling an average of thirty miles daily, they will be run from Chalons, Chateau Thierry and Nancy to convey wounded into the valleys of the Loire, Saone, and Rhone.

ZEEBRUGGE HOTELS SMASHED.

Inhabitants Fled from British Shells—Berlin Reports No Troops Lost.

BERLIN, Nov. 27, (by Wireless to London.)—This information was given out in official quarters to the press today:

"Yesterday's bombardment of Zeebrugge and Heyste, Belgium, by a British squadron resulted in the destruction of the hotels and the flight of the inhabitants. The German troops suffered no loss."

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Further reports of the bombardment of Zeebrugge come to London newspapers.

The Express correspondent on the Belgian frontier telegraphs that refugees say the first shell thrown by the British warships on Zeebrugge fell among German submarines in the inner harbor. After twenty sailors had been killed or wounded, the submarines were ordered to make a dash for safety to the channel and try to run the gauntlet of the fleet.

Some submarines returned to Zeebrugge, the correspondent says, and he adds that the fate of the others is unknown.

In describing the bombardment the Amsterdam correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The German submarines, lying in the harbor basin, hid themselves below during the bombardment in order to prevent their destruction. When the warships retreated they rose again and went in pursuit, but soon returned."

BRUGES, Belgium (Via Sluis, Holland), Nov. 27.—A personal visit to Zeebrugge, on the Belgian coast, shows that, contrary to previous reports, the British bombardment of Nov. 23 did little damage.

The shells from the British ships destroyed two fishermen's houses on one of the dikes. The British threw many shells which did not explode into the fields between Heyst and Zeebrugge. They knocked down the chimney of one factory, and mortally wounded one person.

The harbor and locks of Zeebrugge, which are occupied by the Germans, are today in perfect working order.

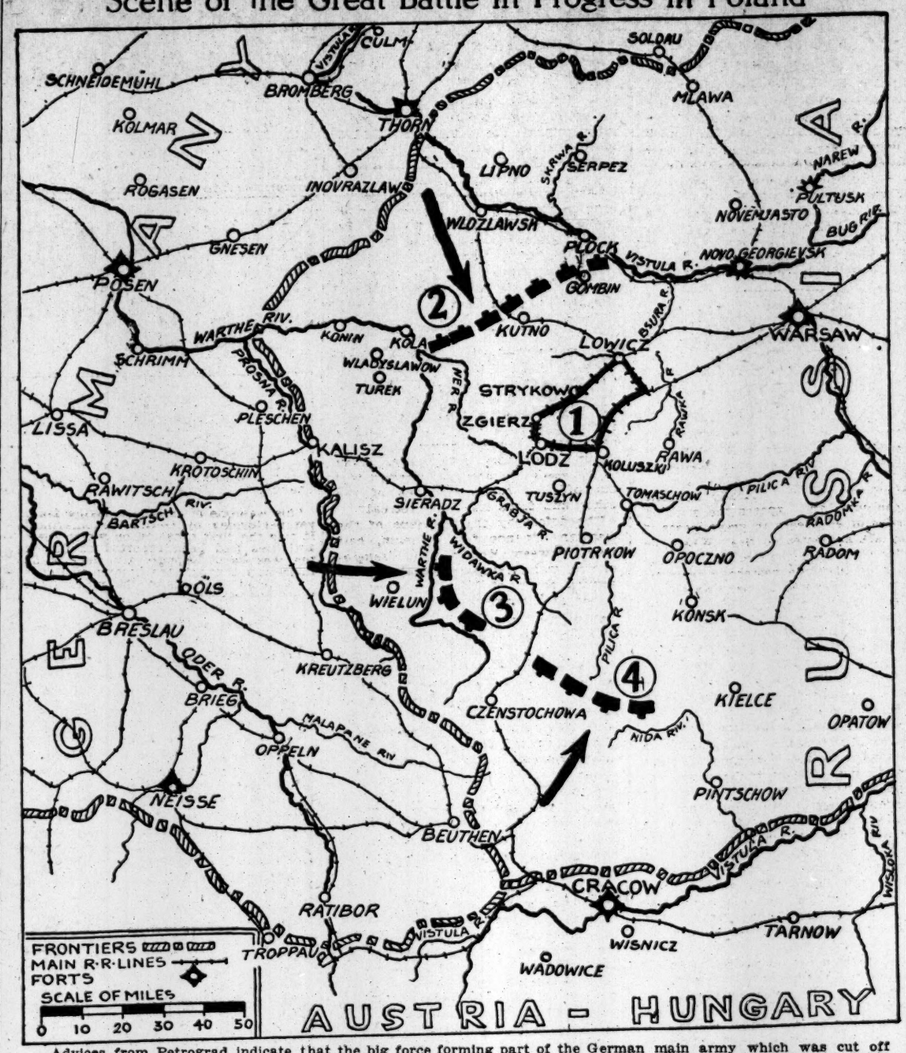
PROPHET OF EARLY PEACE.

French Priest Says Spring Will End War, the Allies Winning.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov 27.—Abbé Petit, a French priest, is the latest addition to the ranks of the prophets. He writes in the Union Nationale that toward Christmas the Russians will occupy the neighborhood of Berlin; that the Allies will exterminate all Germans still remaining in France, and that then the war will be practically finished, and peace will be signed toward Spring. He adds: "Later, when these facts are realized, I will make known how I foresee the future, which is a matter of the greatest simplicity."

Scene of the Great Battle in Progress in Poland



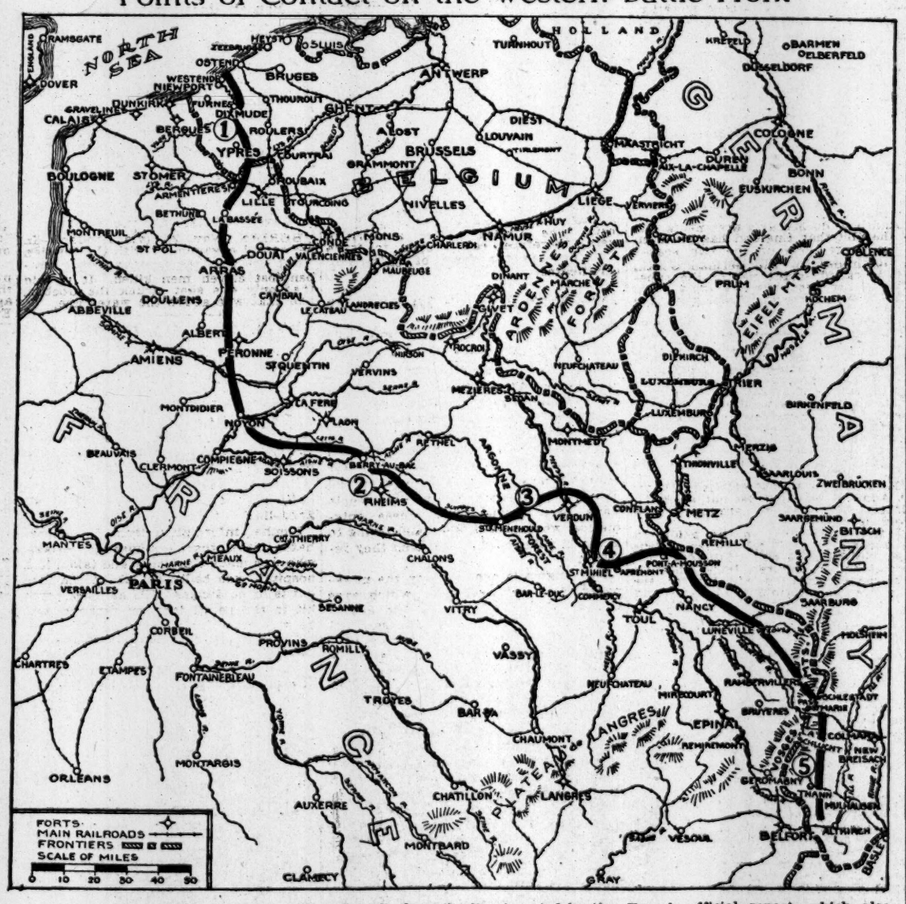
Advices from Petrograd indicate that the big force forming part of the German main army which was cut off and surrounded is cornered in the territory between the railroad lines, marked heavily on the map, west of the main line from Warsaw to Vienna and connecting Lowicz, Strykow, Zgiez, Lodz, and the important junction of Kolluszki. (1.)

North and northwest of this trap a Russian army is attempting to head off heavy reinforcements being rushed from Thorn in an effort to rescue the beleagured force. Its exact situation is not known, but in a general way, figuring it out from the Russian and German dispatches, it is thrown out over a wide line between the Warthe and Vistula Rivers. (2.)

Another German army, under the Crown Prince, which penetrated into Poland from Breslau, through Wielun, (3,) has been beaten back, according to information from Petrograd. It was the failure of this army to arrive on time to effect a junction with the advance from Kalisz that is held to be responsible for the disaster at Lodz.

It is said that the German army operating on the Czenstochowa-Cracow line has suffered a series of heavy defeats and cannot help the trapped corps by an advance through Piotrkow. (4.)

Points of Contact on the Western Battle Front



1. Slackening of the German artillery fire all along the line is noted by the French official report, which also states that attacks by the Kaiser's forces on the heads of bridges over the Yser, south of Dixmude, were easily repulsed by the Allies. Unofficial dispatches predict a retreat of the Germans from West Flanders unless the present campaign succeeds.
2. Rheims has again been bombarded with violence, according to Paris.
3. Berlin reports that the German attack in the Argonne is making progress. The French official report insists, however, that the fighting here is of minor importance with the gains on either side small.
4. French assaults near St. Mihiel and Apremont have been repulsed, according to Berlin.
5. Unofficial advices reach Paris that the French troops have made further progress in Upper Alsace, east of Thann, and have taken Münster on the road to Colmar.

THINKS WINTER HOLDS ITALY FROM THE WAR

Diplomat Predicts that at Opportune Time She Will Give Aid to the Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A diplomatic official well acquainted with the situation on the Continent today expressed the opinion that Italy would not participate in the war until the Winter was over. There was not the slightest chance, he said, of Italy ever participating on the side of Germany, and he indicated his belief that a decision to participate with the Allies was only a matter of time.

Italy, he thought, waited only for a propitious moment. She naturally desires to guard herself against participation at a moment of victory for the Allies, knowing that to come in on a wave of Allies success would not arouse any enthusiasm for her or obtain for her, from the Allies those things which she seeks from Austria.

But the situation generally is not moving so rapidly that Italy has not plenty of time to make a decision and choose the appropriate moment for entry. The whole situation regarding further entries into the war is moving most slowly, depending largely on the attitude of Bulgaria, which appears to be inclined to wait for her immediate enemies to engage and become weakened and then step in to achieve for herself from her enemies her territorial ambitions.

SAYS RUSSIA IS ISOLATED.

Berlin Reports Baltic Sealed by Germans, Black Sea by Turks.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—The following was given out to the press today:

"Russian shipping companies at Odessa have withdrawn their ships from the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov as a consequence of the Turkish naval supremacy in those waters. A bombardment of Odessa is feared. The blockade of the harbor of Libau places the control of the Baltic Sea in the hands of the Germans, while the freezing of the harbor of Archangel (on the White Sea) severs Russian communication with the outside world.

"It is reported from Stockholm that the Russian Government has asked for English contributions to the extent of 500,000,000 rubles ($250,000,000) toward her war loans.

"A brother of the Sheik of the Senousi informed the Constantinople correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt that the hostilities were not in any way directed against Italy, but only against the Triple Entente powers. The Sheik, he declared, had over 100,000 warriors under his command in Tunis and Morocco.

"When the Saxon Diet opened, the declaration that peace would be concluded only after the attainment of security against further attacks was enthusiastically acclaimed by all parties, including the Socialists."

SAYS FRANCE FIGHTS TO LIBERATE EUROPE

Poincare, Presenting Medal to Joffre, Opposes Any "Precarious Peace."

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 28.—President Poincaré has conferred upon Gen. Joffre the Medaille Militaire, the highest honor that can be conferred on a General. The presentation was made in the presence of Premier Viviani, the Minister of War, M. Millerand; the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and the members of the General Staff.

In making the presentation President Poincaré said that the simple medal, which was the emblem of the highest military virtues and was worn with equal pride by illustrious Generals and humble soldiers, was a mark of the nation's gratitude to their Commander-in-Chief. M. Poincaré added that he associated in his sincere congratulations Gen. Joffre's collaborators of the General Staff and the armies of France.

"The horrors of this sanguinary war," M. Poincaré continued, "will not damp the enthusiasm of the troops. The grievous losses suffered by the nation will not disturb its constancy nor shake its will. France exhausted all means to spare to humanity this unprecedented catastrophe. She knows that to avoid its recurrence she must, in union with her Allies, definitely abolish its causes.

"Indecisive victory and a precarious peace would expose the genius of France to fresh insults tomorrow from that refined barbarism, which assumes the mask of science, the better to slake its instincts of domination.

"France will carry on to the end by a union of all her children and with the unflagging aid of her allies the work of European liberation now begun. And when she has completed the task she will find a fuller life in glory, concord, and security."

The Presidential party afterward left Army Headquarters for an extended tour of the battle front.

CANADIAN DOCTORS IN FRANCE.

100 Are Equipping the Dominion Hospital on the Channel Coast.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 27.—The advance guard of the Canadian contingent has arrived. It consists of 100 Canadian doctors, who have come over to establish a hospital, which promises to be one of the most magnificently equipped of the many which have come from all parts of the world—England, Australia, America, and India. The spot chosen by the Canadians is a favorite seaside resort. Their building is the clubhouse of the golf club. Many of the contingent are French Canadians from Quebec, and this place lies almost on the edge of the great forest of Hardelot, on the borders of which Napoleon quartered the great army with which he intended to invade England, more than a century ago.

The medical staff took possession of the building yesterday and has promised its speedy equipment.

EXPECTS GERMANS TO RETIRE.

Man on Firing Line Writes of Fighters' Hopes.

Writing to a friend in New York from the firing line in Belgium or northern France, Charles E. Dixon, now a corporal in the British Royal Engineers, says in part:

"We can't get the Germans on the run yet; when we do, I think it will be 'non-stop to Berlin' for them. Were it not for their good massed artillery they would have been back to their homeland long before now. At any rate, we all live in hopes of something definite being arrived at by Christmas.

"It is surprising that some one's ammunition has not been exhausted before, for the past week it has been one continual roar of guns and shriek of shells, accompanied by millions of rounds of rifle cracks. I must say truthfully this noise, or rather din, is better than a ghostly silence. I certainly prefer a row, when passing through a small town which has every house and shop blown to blazes.

"Two days ago I was through — and admired its fine church and clock. Yesterday when I went along there I could not pass. The roads were full of bricks and other débris, and the poor old church was still blazing furiously."

KAISER FIXES REWARD RATES.

Prize of $187 Will Be Paid Regiment That Captures a Flag or Gun.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 27, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—A new official decree issued by the German Emperor fixes the amount of money to be paid to German troops as rewards for capturing in battle guns, machine guns, and flags.

In future when a flag, gun, or machine gun is captured the body of troops which achieve the deed will receive $187 for each one of the three categories.

The rewards are not to be paid to individual soldiers who actually capture the guns or flags, but are to be handed over to the regiment to be invested for the permanent benefit of the men belonging thereto. The officers are to share in these rewards.

ALLIES ALMOST TO OSTEND?

Correspondent Says They Are Pushing On—German Attack Coming.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Germans' habit of mind of counting without their host is illustrated in what is happening. The Germans are continuing their attack slowly just now, but unless they are forced to abandon their project they are likely to push it vigorously in a few days on the Armentières-La Bassée-Bethune-Arras line, and meanwhile the Allies are pushing up along the coast.

The fact is well known that the French and Belgian troops have reached almost to Ostend, and that the Yser, now an impassable barrier to the German advance, can be and has been crossed near its mouth by the allied forces.

The Allies' policy, however, must continue to be one of defense, not of aggression, and so it is unlikely that any advantage will be taken of the opening until conclusions have been tried with the still impending new attack by the Germans and the third and last demand for a "laisser passer" to Paris and Calais has been definitely negatived.

German Clergymen Want to Fight.

BERLIN (via London), Nov. 27.—The Evangelical clergymen of Berlin and its suburbs have signed a declaration protesting against the military decree which says that student clergymen, clergyment ordained or clergymen who have been pensioned may not be called to arms. In their protest the clergymen declare this decree cannot be justified and is an insult to them. All other classes and professions have the honor of being able to fight for their country with arms, and they would do likewise. They are going to petition the Reichstag to abolish this decree.

WHACK AT G. B. SHAW.

War Article Assailed as the "Advertisement of a Jester."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 28.—Referring to the attack recently made in Parliament on G. B. Shaw, The London Outlook says:

"While understanding Rowland Hunt's indignation with regard to Shaw's pamphlet we think on calmer reflection that he was unwise to give that astute advertiser the advertisement for which he asked. We notice that Hunt believes that statements in the pamphlet are injurious to this country, but we think he has failed to recognize how enormously Shaw does not matter and we cannot possibly believe that such transparent buffoonery as 'Common Sense About the War' will have any effect whatever on anything or anybody. We do not even believe that Shaw's reputation will suffer, for the pamphlet is in full accord with it such as it is.

"True, an American journal has trounced the pamphlet in trenchant terms, and it may be that in Germany the sentiments expressed will find sympathetic audience, but everywhere everything that Shaw says is soon forgotten and if he did not from time to time mildly outrage public opinion he would be as dead as mutton in a decade. Hence, 'Common Sense About the War' should be taken for what it is—the advertisement of a Victorian jester in danger of being overlooked."

The Globe, under the heading of "Mr. Shaw's Cri du Coeur," commenting on his complaint of being repudiated by The Daily Citizen and the Labor Party, says:

"Shaw should know that particular views which he has espoused have indeed been repudiated by the Labor Party of this country, and that for that very reason Ramsay Macdonald has resigned the Chairmanship of the party. Therefore the attitude of The Daily Citizen has been a true reflection of opinion which it claims to express."

FRENCH GAINS IN ALSACE.

Troops Move Forward from Thann, Also Occupy Muenster.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The Bonnet Rouge states that it has received information of a considerable French advance in upper Alsace.

Advancing from Thann, the French, it is said, occupied Jebwenheim, southwest of Cernay (Sennheim,) where Germans had massed 10,000 men. This gives direct communication with Belfort via Rodern, whereas previously a high and circuitous route was necessary.

Further north the French descended from Schluct Heights to Stossweier and Münster, the latter an important centre on the road to Colmar.

SERBS BATTLING FIERCELY.

Austrians Worsted in Fight with Montenegrins Near Vishegrad.

NISH, Servia, Nov. 28, via London, Nov. 27.—An official statement issued today regarding the fighting in northern Servia says:

The battle which commenced on Nov. 20 on the Lazarevats-Mionitza front and in which we repelled the enemy and captured 100 prisoners, continues.

On the 21st our heavy artillery bombarded the Austrian monitors off Semlin and forced them to withdraw, at the same time silencing the enemy's artillery.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The Consul General of Montenegro today gave out the following communication, under date of Cettinje, Nov. 25:

"Eight Austrian battalions yesterday attacked a Montenegrin brigade near Vishegrad on the Drina River. They made every effort to drive the Montenegrins from their positions, but were unsuccessful.

"The Montenegrins repulsed them, inflicting great losses. They pursued the enemy and took large quantities of war material as well as many prisoners."

AMAZED AT CASEMENT.

London Newspapers Comment Severely on His Doings in Berlin.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 28.—The London papers print this morning, for the first time, full accounts of the reported recent visit to Berlin of Sir Roger Casement, a leader in the Irish National Volunteer movement. A news dispatch last Sunday said that Sir Roger interviewed the German Foreign Office relative to German's attitude toward Ireland.

The Daily News characterizes the announcement by the German Foreign Office that Germany never will invade Ireland as "an impudent message of good will." Both The Daily News and The Daily Mail print a column account of Sir Roger's visit, as taken from The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. The Mail characterizes it as "remarkable episode."

GALICIA'S GOVERNOR DEAD?

Count Bobrinsky Said to Have Succumbed to Apoplexy.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 27.—A Vienna telegram to the Frankfurter Zeitung says that Count Bobrinsky, the Russian Governor General of Galicia, died at Lemberg today of apoplexy.

When Lemberg, the seat of ancient Russian learning, but later the capital of the Austrian Crown Lands of Galicia, was captured by the Russians early in September the district was at once reorganized as the Russian Government of East Galicia and Count Bobrinsky was appointed Governor General, and entered upon his administration at Lemberg.

By a curious coincidence the Austrian Governor, who preceded him, was Count Vladimir Bobrinski, an official who had won an unenviable reputation at the Ruthenian treason trials last February.

Count Bobrinsky at once announced a liberal government for East Galicia, but said that West Galicia would be treated differently. He reminded the inhabitants that East Galicia once formed an integral part of ancient Russia and he said that he would gradually restore its former status by introducing the Russian language, laws, and civil procedure; but there would also be religious toleration. (In Lemberg there are 50,000 Roman Catholics, 30,000 Jews, and 15,000 communicants of the Greek Church.)

State to Aid German Mothers.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Bundesrat of Germany has decided, says a Reuter's dispatch from Amsterdam, to furnish financial and medical assistance to women at the time of childbirth. This step was taken to alleviate the anxiety of husbands at the front and to protect the coming generation.

Australia Enlists 19,000 More.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—In addition to a contingent of 21,000 men who are already in England, it is announced that Australia has raised a second contingent of 19,000 men.

UPHOLD PRISONGUARDS WHO SHOT RIOTERS

Jury Decides Such Action in Isle of Man Uprising Was Justified.

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man, via London, Nov. 27.—A coroner's jury today decided that the shooting of several prisoners of war during the riot in the Isle of Man detention camp last week was justified.

Col. Madoc, camp commandant, testified that he thought the riot was prearranged. The trouble occurred in the dining room and the commandant said that a red hand made of cardboard was placed on the dining room table during the dinner and that a chair was thrown through a window. The guards warned the prisoners who advanced on them, throwing missles. The soldiers were unable to use their bayonets and in the opinion of Col. Madoc they were justified in firing.

A dairy, said to have been kept by one of the prisoners, showed that a hunger strike had been talked of and that one of the prisoners now under arrest had been going about stirring up trouble.

Col. Madoc read an entry from his own diary which he said was made on Nov. 15, by Chandler Hale, who is attached to the American Legation in London as special secretary, as follows:

"I visited the Douglas aliens camp this day and found conditions very satisfactory."

After the riot the dining room was in an appalling state of chaos, continued the Colonel, the place being absolutely wrecked. The guards were attacked on all sides by the hostile aliens.

Douglass Blackburn, the guard, who fired the first shot during the riot, testified that he did so when he saw one of the aliens about to strike another guard on the head with a chair.

He said he feared that if the prisoners got possession of a rifle the situation should become more acute. Other guards testified that they withheld their fire until they had been cut about the face and hands.

CHRISTMAS SHIP LUNCHEON.

British Publishers Express Appreciation of American Philanthropy.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—There was a large gathering at the American Luncheon Club today at a repast, given in honor of the arrival at Devonport this week, of the Christmas ship Jason, bringing presents from the children of America to those of the warring countries of Europe.

John C. O'Loughlin, representing the newspapers in the United States, which aided in collecting the presents, was the guest of honor. The Jason is preparing to leave Devonport tomorrow for France, and consequently her officers could not be present.

Ambassador Page presided. Among those present were Lord Northcliffe, Sir George Riddell, director of Country Life and other newspaper properties, and Robert P. Skinner, the American Consul General. Mr. O'Loughlin described the organization of the enterprise and the enthusiasm with which American women and children contributed to the unique undertaking. Sir George Riddell expressed the appreciation of Great Britain. He said Americans were noted for their original ideas and the enthusiasm with which they carried them out.

Mr. Page explained that the British Government had taken charge of the gifts and that they would be distributed through the British and Belgian Relief Committees.

REPORTS ON DETENTION CAMP

American's Only Criticism Is Lack of Heat at Newbury Race Track.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Chandler P. Anderson, a special representative of the United States State Department, who has inspected the German detention camp at the Newbury racetrack, concerning which many complaints have been printed in the German newspapers, is preparing his report for presentation to the German authorities.

Mr. Anderson says the only criticism he can make of the present conditions is based on the lack of heat. The prisoners now are living in tents, but shortly will move into huts and stables, where the conditions will be almost identical with those at the racetracks in Germany. The commandant and the prisoners at the Newbury camp are on good terms, Mr. Anderson says, and the food is adequate.

TO CURTAIL FOOTBALL NEWS

London Publishers Agree on Measure to Aid Recruiting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The London newspaper proprietors have agreed that nothing beyond the results of the football matches shall be published in any of the London morning and evening papers. This agreement does not affect the sporting papers or the Sunday papers.

There has been a tremendous agitation against the continuance of the professional football which, it is charged, distracts attention from the war and is interfering with recruiting.

There are 7,000 professional players, while nearly 250,000 watched the league contests last Saturday. It is probable that the remainder of the football schedule will be abandoned, or at least greatly curtailed.

RUMANIA MAY GIVE LAND.

Cession to Bulgaria May Mean New Support for Allies.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Rumanian Parliament will meet tomorrow and the future course of action of this kingdom probably will be decided. It is said that Rumania is prepared to cede to Bulgaria some of the territory which she obtained after the second Balkan war at the expense of her neighbor.

This may mean that Bulgaria is about to take her stand by the side of the Allies and in return will be permitted to straighten out her boundaries and take more of the country inhabited by her nationals.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating. No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

FIVE BILLIONS 'OWED' BY US TO ENGLAND

Lloyd George Tells Commons Britons Hold $20,000,000,000 in Foreign Securities.

ASSETS OF $65,000,000,000

"Greatest Loan in History" Greatly Oversubscribed, He Says—How British Credit Was Preserved.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 28.—Stupendous figures as to Great Britain's financial position were presented to the House of Commons yesterday by David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in connection with a statement as to the new war loan of $1,750,000,000, which he said was largely oversubscribed, although he did not give the amount of subscriptions.

Mr. Loyd George estimated that $20,000,000,000 worth of good foreign securities were held in Great Britain at the beginning of the war, while the assets of the country were estimated at another $65,000,000,000. The country's credit, he said, was nearly $90,000,000,000. In explaining that the financial deadlock that followed the outbreak of war was due to the inability to collect outstanding debts abroad, the Chancellor said that the United States owed Great Britain about $5,000,000,000. He added, "But we could do no business."

The Chancellor presented a cheerful picture of the condition of the branch of government over which he presided. His statement on the subscription to the war loan was eagerly awaited.

Floated Greatest Loan in History.

The Treasury had just floated the largest loan ever raised in the history of the world, and the success of this measure, Mr. Lloyd George said, he took as justification of the government's action. He pointed out that before the loan of £350,000,000 he had already raised £90,000,000 ($450,000,000) for the same purpose, so that practically he had asked for £440,000,000 ($2,200,000,000) from the same market.

In spite of the absence of the machinery of the Stock Exchange, which was a serious detriment, the entire loan has been over-subscribed. There were nearly 100,000 applicants, and the government felt it was its duty to give the first allotments to the small applicants who, with the financial houses, had enabled the government to raise this large amount of money without any of the expedients to which Germany had to resort to raise a smaller loan at a higher rate of interest.

Dealing with the steps taken by the Government to assist commerce during the war Mr. Lloyd George said that the Government had undertaken responsibilities, which no government had ever been called upon to assume before.

World's Business Upset.

"We had not merely our own business to run," the Chancellor continued, "but we were an essential part of a machine that ran the international trade of the world. We carried half the produce and provided the capital that moved this produce from one part of the world to another, not merely for ourselves, but for other countries.

As an instance he referred to the cotton trade and said that all the movements from the plantations to the ultimate destination of the cotton were represented by paper signed at London, Manchester, or Liverpool. When the United States bought cotton, or silk, or tea in China, payment was made through London by means of these documents.

That showed, Mr. Lloyd George said, how complicated the system was. The paper issued in London had become a part of the currency of the world. Into this fine, delicate paper machinery had crashed a great war, affecting two-thirds of the people of the whole world and confusion was inevitable. It was as if a violent kick had been given to an ant heap and for a moment there were confusion and panic.

The deadlock which existed, the Chancellor pointed out, was not due to any lack of credit in this country, but to the failure of remittances from abroad.

Mr. Lloyd George told his hearers that the action which the British Government had taken was to save British trade, British commerce, British labor, and British lives. The Government, he said, had hypothecated the credit of the State in order to reduce these exchanges upon which the commerce and industry of the country depended, and upon which the whole community depended for their daily life.

British Credit Preserved.

By this step, the speaker said, the unimpeachable character of the British bill of exchange had been maintained. It was vital to the good name of this country that this type of British paper, which had become currency for the trade of the world, should be unimpeachable, and that no one should say hereafter that in a day of crisis it had been dishonored.

One hundred and twenty million pounds sterling ($600,000,000) of bills, Mr. Lloyd George continued, had been discounted by the Bank of England. That showed, he said, that of a total of £300,000,000 and £500,000,000 of bills out at the beginning of the war a greater part was disposed of in the ordinary course. The total amount of bills which had arrived at maturity and for which the Bank of England had found money was £80,386,000. It was estimated that at the end of the war there would be about £50,000,000 of bills in what he would call "cold store" through their belonging to belligerent countries or for other reasons.

There would not be a penny lost to the great accepting houses and the total loss upon the whole of these transactions, he estimated, would not be equal to the cost of a single week of carrying on the war and in addition British commerce and industry would be saved from one of the worst possible catastrophes.

The Chancellor laid emphasis upon the success of the measures taken to deal with the Stock Exchange. He said the government had made it a condition that the Exchange could not reopen without the sanction of the Treasury. He asserted the British money market was in better position now than any money market in the world.

Parliament Adjourns Till New Year.

Both houses of Parliament adjourned until the New Year. The House of Lords will reassemble Jan. 6, but the House of Commons will not be in session again until Feb. 2.

The decision to have the House of Lords reconvene earlier than the House of Commons, which is unusual, was made at the request of Lord Curzon, who said an adjournment until February was altogether too long.

The Marquis of Crewe, Liberal leader in the House of Lords, replied that the proceedings of the Lords as to adjournment were not governed by the proceedings of the House of Commons, and he was willing that the Lords should meet earlier.

DEBT INCLUDES SECURITIES.

Lloyd George's Statement Covers American Stocks and Bonds.

Mr. Lloyd George's statement in the House of Commons yesterday that the United States "owed" Great Britain about $5,000,000,000 evidently included the estimated amount of American securities held there.

The amount of American banking and commercial obligations to Englishmen falling due by the end of the current year has been estimated at between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000. These are in a different class from bonds, which may have fifty years or more to run, and from stocks, which the United States is under no obligation to buy back. Apparently Mr. Lloyd George intended by his remark merely to show the large amount of capital invested in the United States by Great Britain, and not the amount actually owed within a comparatively short period.

Many of the finance bills included in the $200,000,000 or $300,000,000 have been renewed by London bankers at maturity, and there is no longer the fear on this side that they will demand immediate payment of such current obligations as was felt in the first weeks following the outbreak of the war. Nor is there the fear of such heavy selling on this market of stocks and bonds as was threatened at that time.

It was because of these current obligations that the plan for the establishment of a $100,000,000 credit in London in favor of American bankers was devised and Sir George Paish invited to this country to discuss it. The plan is still pending, and Sir George and H. P. Davison are now on the water with authority to continue the negotiations on their arrival in London, but the need for such an arrangement has become so slight that little attention to the matter has been given by American bankers for several weeks.

BRITISH CIVILIANS EXEMPTED.

Not to be Summarily Executed if Convicted by Court-Martial.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Viscount Haldane, the Lord Chancellor, gave an undertaking in the House of Lords today that between now and the reassembling of Parliament no British civilian tried by court-martial should be deprived of his life. The subject was raised by Lord Loreburn, who moved an amendment to the Defense of the Realm bill so as to provide that a British-born civilian charged under the act should have the right to demand trial by the ordinary civil court.

Viscount Haldane pointed out that the amendment would kill the bill, and Lord Loreburn withdrew it on the assurance in question being given him.

PALESTINE FOR THE JEWS.

Zangwill Answers a Question on the Subject by H. G. Wells.

The following correspondence relative to the possibility of settling the Jewish people in Palestine as one of the results of the present world-war and the readjustment of the world's map passed between H. G. Wells and Israel Zangwill in the last week and was published in the columns of the London Chronicle:

Dear Mr. Zangwill: And now, what is to prevent the Jews having Palestine and restoring a real Judea? Yours very sincerely,
H. G. WELLS.

Dear Mr. Wells: Your "War in the Air," published in 1908, has become a reality so soon that I dare not reply too skeptically to your suggestion that the time is ripe to recreate the old Judea in Palestine. That idea is certainly in the air. And, enormous as are the obstacles and difficulties—difficulties which have led me to suggest a new Judea in Canada or elsewhere—they would assuredly lessen if Englishmen of your stamp would work to insure British suzerainty for the new State.

But grateful as all true Jews would be for such help from Englishmen, they could only accept it if its motive was pro-Jewish, not anti-Jewish, justice and not Jew-hate. Palestine could only receive and support the Jews in small installments, and as the majority of the 13,000,000 must long inhabit their present homes, an offer of Palestine, coupled with an aspiration, or worse, a policy for the clearance of other countries of Jews—such as Stephen Graham has so naively suggested for Poland—would be a trap from which I should do my best to dissuade my fellow-Jews.

Nay, more! No bait of Palestine will lessen the insistence of our demand for equal rights in Russia, Rumania, or wherever anti-Semitism drags down civilization. Very sincerely yours. ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

PROTEST BY SWITZERLAND.

Believes Neutrality Was Violated by Air Raiders.

BERNE, Switzerland, (via Paris,) Nov. 27.—The Swiss Ministers at Bordeaux and London, according to a report published here, have been told by the Swiss Government to request an explanation of the alleged violation of Swiss neutrality by English and French aviators, who are said to have flown over Swiss territory in proceeding to the attack of the Zeppelin airship sheds at Friedrichshafen.

The Journal de Geneve says the French have scrupulously avoided everything resembling violation of the neutrality of Switzerland, and expresses the belief that if French aviators flew over Swiss territory it was an error and that friendly explanations will clear the matter up.

PEACE TALK DISAVOWED.

Cologne Gazette Wants to "Continue Beating" the Enemy.

BERLIN, (via The Hague and London,) Nov. 27.—The Cologne Gazette, commenting today on a newspaper dispatch dealing with the renewed peace talk, says:

"It is premature to talk about peace, and it strikes us as frivolous. No German diplomat and no German soldier thinks of concluding an illusory peace with the powers which we have beaten and confidently hope to continue beating.

"In Germany everybody, from the Kaiser to the day laborer, is determined to make a clean score this time. Talk in England about peace is a bluff."

BRYAN WARNS TRAVELERS.

Urges Them to Get Passports Before Sailing for Countries at War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Secretary Bryan tonight made the following announcement regarding the importance of all Americans going to belligerent countries being provided with passports before leaving the United States:

"The Department has just received a telegram from the American Ambassador at London, in which he says that every steamer arriving from the United States brings many persons from this country, claiming American citizenship who are not provided with passports. As the British regulations now require persons entering British territory to have passports, complications necessarily arise.

"Moreover, the persons mentioned, when they apply to the Ambassador at London for passports, usually experience difficulty in identifying themselves and presenting satisfactory evidence of citizenship.

"All Americans going to belligerent countries should provide themselves with passports before leaving this country. Their applications, under the new regulations, must be made before clerks of courts. Each application should be accompanied by two small unmounted photographs of the applicant, one to be attached to the passport and the other filed with the department's records. Blank forms may be obtained from the department without delay upon request.

"Persons going to belligerent countries, except England, should have their passports visèd by consular representatives of those countries in the United States. Americans who fail to follow this course will experience difficulty and perhaps detention in the countries which they visit. It is to be hoped that steamship agents will notify purchasers of tickets accordingly."

HORSES SHIPPED TO ALLIES.

Cavalry Mounts for British and French Sent on Many Steamers.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 27.—What is said to be the largest single shipment of horses for service in the European war from an American port left here today on board the British steamer Rowanmore. The horses, 1,620 in number, arrived here yesterday on two special trains from the Middle West. It was said the horses would be used as mounts for the French cavalry.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Nov. 27.—With a cargo of 1,000 horses for use by the British and French Governments, the British steamer Raeburn sailed today for French ports.

The steamer Shenandoah is now here, being fitted with stalls to carry about 1,000 horses; and the steamer Raphael, it was announced, is expected to reach here today for a cargo of horses, destined for Europe. They are British vessels.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 27.—The steamer Iona, first of four ships chartered to convey horses from Portland to France and England, will sail in about a week with 700 Texas horses on board. Shipments will continue until June. The animals will be brought from points in the West and Southwest.

SAYS BERLIN FEELS THE PINCH OF WAR

American Tells of High Food Prices and Measures of Economy.

WOMEN FEAR THE RUSSIANS

Terrified by Stories of Cossack Atrocities—Change of Feeling Toward Americans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—An American who has just reached London from Berlin has given me the following account of conditions there:

"I found Berlin looking very much excited. The American Embassy and Consulate seem to have their hands pretty full looking after English people as well as Americans. I stayed at the Kaiserhof, opposite the embassy, and could see any number of people passing in and out. Judging from what I saw I should think there were plenty of Americans still left in Germany.

"I had many conversations with Americans, but generally discovered after a few minutes' conversation that they were really German-Americans who were either traveling or visiting relations in the Fatherland.

"I was treated courteously by everybody except the police in Bremen, who refused to give me a police permit to leave and who cross-questioned me in a manner very much like our 'third degree.' I had the pleasure of seeing our Ambassador, Mr. Gerard, one afternoon. He was looking well, but rather tired.

"In Hamburg I found it better to speak German. I was told that there were still lots of Americans in Hamburg who proposed staying there until the war was over, and they seemed to entertain no doubt as to the victory resting with Germany. I found this feeling the same in Berlin.

"Social life in Berlin appears to be at a standstill. Dinner parties are few and far between. Restaurant life is about the same, although not so much money is spent for expensive wines and other luxuries. The hotels are not doing well. They miss very much the rich American and English visitors, and this will be felt very much more as the winter goes on.

"I was talking with some American friends in Berlin, and they told me that the German authorities had been most polite, but the feeling was strong that there was a sudden coldness or change in the attitude of the Germans toward them in the last month; they evidently see all the American papers. I saw THE NEW YORK TIMES on most tables in the reading rooms of the best hotels. I don't believe there is one American staying in the Hotel Adlon, which was one of the most favored hostelries for United States visitors in Berlin.

"Gasoline is very scarce in Berlin, where they are using a lot of benzine. The services of chauffeurs are at a premium. Food prices are rising all the time. The custom of placing baskets of bread on restaurant tables has been stopped. Eggs are very dear—3 or 4 marks (75 cents or $1) a dozen for the best.

"Berlin society women are working hard and thinking comparatively little of frivolity. Knitting for the soldiers is their principal occupation, and you see knitting everywhere. One sees a lot of women belonging to the highest circles wearing mourning, although the Emperor has personally requested them not to do so.

"I have seen one or two women on street cars as conductors, but I think the tale of women being used for guards, railway porters, and positions of this kind is grossly exaggerated. I did not see one woman employed in any of these capacities in either Hamburg or Bremen.

"Gen. von Hindenburg and Commander Weddigen of the U-9 are still national heroes, and their photographs are in every window. Huge casualty lists are published, but I am afraid even greater ones are concealed. The enemy is always underrated, especially in officers' circles. The female population of Berlin is in a highly nervous state at even the mention of the Russians, and the tales that are told of the Cossacks fill them with fear.

"All the Guard regiments have been terribly cut up, and the loss of officers is tremendous. There is hardly a noble family of Berlin that has not suffered the loss of either father or brother. Only noblemen are officers in the Guards, the élite of the Prussian regiments. Very young men, just leaving school and with only a few weeks' training, are receiving commissions.

"The American colony in Berlin is not large, Americans as a rule preferring Dresden and Munich for educating their children."

ASSAILS ADMIRAL MAHAN.

German Naval Authority Calls Him Britain's Champion.

Rear Admiral A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., retired, one of the foremost writers on naval matters, is denounced as a champion of British jingoism, and as the naval expert of The Westminster Gazette, in an article recently written by the retired German Admiral Kirchhoff, the author of "Sea Power in the Baltic." The statement in which the American officer is so bitterly criticised was issued by the German Information Service of 30 East Forty-second Street last night.

This is what the German has to say of the American Admiral:

"I can no longer commend the distinguished man. The weighty reasons for my changed attitude are, briefly, as follows:

"Ever since the English Navy began concentrating in the North Sea and ever since the British naval colossus, no longer all powerful, began to crumble away—that is to say, during the last decade—Admiral Mahan, we can hardly understand why, has turned into a veritable champion not of American, but English jingoism. Hatred—nay, partly contempt — for Germany's growing strength both in economic development and in maritime politics, is imprinted upon many of his more recent publications. His favorite motto seems to be 'Germany must be crushed!' He acts as naval and military expert for The Westminster Gazette, a London ministerial organ. In this capacity he is now fanning into flames the competitive struggle of England with the German sea power, and he does so in an unheard of manner and in terms which are no longer restrained and becoming.

"Hitherto I have thought it necessary to hold back a refutation out of consideration for the United States and especially for German-Americans. But at one of their great meetings at New York or St. Louis they denounced Mahan's procedure as unworthy and called the attention of the United States Government to it. And now after discussing the matter with influential German-Americans there is no reason why I should not deny Admiral Mahan's statements—just the contrary.

"Mahan's comments on the present situation of the war have the object of creating anxiety in Germany and rousing England to keener action, but we must not take them seriously any longer. For instance, Mahan remarks that England's superiority at sea is not sufficient as regards material in order to be utilized in the North Sea and in the Baltic at the same time. The Times adds to these words: 'In order to arrive at a correct judgment of our maritime strategy it is important to recognize the limits in the use of a navy. We must not expect more of the same than it is able to do.'

"What inconsistent arguments, what poor and feeble conception! As if a two-power strength such as England's could not simultaneously be active in two adjacent theatres of war! Is that a warlike spirit? Was that the spirit of great Englishmen a hundred years ago? The Morning Post describes the situation more correctly in Goethe's words, 'Courage lost, all lost!'

"And how do Mahan's arguments justify the fact that England has not even on the nearer one of the two seas, the North Sea, or the German Ocean, as it is called—made use of the superiority of her fleet, but is holding back, soundly and anxiously looking to the future?

"An expert and penman of Mahan's importance ought, with little reflection, to have written differently. His comments on the reserve of the English navy seem worthless both in technical and political light. Anyhow, the former English spirit of naval offensive and vigorous action is altogether lacking at present. The Times theorizes that there are limits to the utilization of a fleet! These words, written by an English soldier and sailor such as The Times correspondent is, are altogether a sad and pitiful spectacle.

"The above mentioned details will show that Admiral Mahan must not be taken seriously and that his arguments are devoid of all value.

"I felt it my duty to the public to pen a reply to Admiral Mahan's effusions. No doubt he will continue his arguments in the future. It is sincerely to be hoped that he will live to see his errors. His former good name and he himself are to be pitied indeed!"

AID BERLIN WAR SUFFERERS.

American Residents Forego Usual Thanksgiving Festivities.

BERLIN, Nov. 27, (via London.)—The customary Thanksgiving dinner and dance of the American colony in Berlin were given up this year, and in their place there was held an entertainment for the benefit of war sufferers.

About 200 Americans attended the entertainment, which was presided over by Consul General Lay, in the absence of Ambassador Gerard. Mrs. Gerard and all the members of the Embassy, except the Ambassador, were present. The chief feature of the entertainment was a musical programme provided by Louis Persinger, Augusta Gottlow, and Marguerite Mahn.

The proceeds of the entertainment will go to the American kitchen, which daily feeds more than 200 persons.

KAISER PRAISES FRENCH.

Tells Wounded in Metz He Hopes One Day to Call Them Friends.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Emperor William is described in a letter, received by one of the editors of La Patrie from a certain Capt. "M" who is undergoing treatment at a hospital in the German fortress of Metz, as having visited the French wounded, saying:

"I give my imperial homage, gentlemen, to your valor, and, notwithstanding the cruel circumstances of the present, I do not despair of seeing one day Germany and France united by ties of sincere friendship."

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The correspondent at The Hague of The Evening News transmits a rumor from well informed sources that Emperor William last week paid a flying visit to Kiel, where he spent several days.

It is suggested at The Hague, the correspondent continues, that this visit foreshadows renewed activity on the part of the German fleet, which, as the Russian port will soon be ice bound, will be freed of the necessity of watching the Baltic.

SAYS PASSPORTS VANISHED.

Traveler Reports That 200 Were Not Returned by German Officials.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 28.—The Daily Mail, on "thoroughly reliable information," states that a neutral citizen who left Berlin less than a fortnight ago declares United States officials at a certain well-known South German city are anxiously wondering over the whereabouts of no fewer than 200 missing United States and British passports.

These passed through the hands of the officials for registration with the German authorities. As they were not promptly returned, inquiry was made and the answer was that they had been unfortunately mislaid. German registration officials made haste to explain there was no doubt as to the regularity of the passports under consideration, but to their regret it did not seem possible to return the originals to their rightful owners, as they were lost. The United States authorities were, therefore, called upon to issue duplicates in the form of citizenship certificates.

JAPANESE REBUFF TO KAISER?

Russian Tale of the Mikado's Rejection of Peace Overtures.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It will be remembered that in the speech that ex-Premier Balfour made at the Guildhall on Nov. 10, he mentioned a vigorous Japanese reply to one of the most impudent messages ever addressed by one monarch to another. Everywhere people have been asking what these enigmatical words might mean and trying to guess in vain to what monarch they referred.

The enigma is explained by the newspaper Retch of Petrograd, which says it has information that on the eve of the fall of Tsing-tau the Kaiser sent the Mikado a message in which he proposed to conclude peace with Japan on whatever terms the Mikado would like to fix. In return William II. stipulated for only one thing, that the Japanese should attack Russia. German diplomacy, says the Retch, supposed Japan capable of concluding peace separately if Germany assured her of advantageous conditions, and so the Kaiser's message was addressed to the Mikado.

The latter not only declined the proposals in the most categorical fashion, but he declared in his reply that "the day when the last base of German culture fell in the Far East would be one of the most glorious in Japanese history." The Mikado, moreover, answered that the Kaiser, who had violated the Belgian treaty of neutrality, signed by Prussia herself, was grossly deceived if he thought that Japan was capable of committing a like crime.

As to the Kaiser's message, the Mikado had it handed over to the British Ambassador at Tokio.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

Both of the contending armies in Belgium are holding to their lines without attempting aggressive moves on a large scale. However, they are quick to deliver blows in case any advance is attempted, as is shown by the fighting at the bridges south of Dixmude.

When the Allies adopted this river for their main line of defense and when they retreated to its west bank they naturally destroyed all of the permanent bridges so that the Yser River and Canal would form a deep moat in front of their position. For the German attacks and for the counter moves of the Allies both sides have then been forced to depend upon temporary bridges of pontoons. These floating bridges have been the standby of armies ever since the famous crossing of the Hellespont by Xerxes in his invasion of Greece. The boats are placed about twenty feet apart and beams are laid from boat to boat. The bridge is then completed by laying on planks to make a flooring.

Such work must naturally be done in the open, and exposes the working parties of engineers to great losses if they are subjected to fire. When the Allies discovered the German attempt south of Dixmude yesterday their efforts were devoted to bringing an artillery fire upon the spot. With the advent of their armored train the German bridge was soon knocked to pieces by the artillery fire.

A bridge forms an especially dangerous defile for troops to pass. They must be crowded into one column and form a massed body on which artillery will produce great effect if it can be brought to bear. Consequently, as soon as a bridge is completed, steps are taken to hold back the enemy beyond artillery range. Troops are pushed forward, fan-like, from the head of the bridge, and construct a circle of forts at a distance therefrom of a mile or more. Such are the defenses by which the French were able to protect their bridges near Bixschoote. The Germans also attempted to secure a similar protection for their pontoon bridge across the Meuse River at St. Mihiel.

The fighting at Arras by means of tunnels and mines shows the desperate stage to which the contest has now been carried. All the nations engaged have shown wonderful attributes of bravery and steadfastness under fire. So stubbornly are the trenches held that at many points in the battle line the contending forces are within 100 yards of each other. By throwing out wooden horses and barbed-wire entanglements the intervening ground has been made well-nigh impassable.

In such situations the troops have to resort t mining to continue their approach against the enemy. From some point of the trench an underground gallery is started straight toward the enemy and troops working in short reliefs gradually carry forward the passageway large enough to permit a man to use a short handle pick at the head of the gallery. This tunnel is directed so as to land well below the enemy's trenches, and, when it has reached this point, a large charge of powder is placed at the head of the gallery. Troops are massed in the front trenches; at a given signal the mine is exploded and advantage is taken of the confusion of the enemy to launch a vigorous assault on his position.

Last night's dispatches from Petrograd show a renewed strengthening of the German armies in Poland. Reserves are being gathered in from every available point and are being rushed to Thorn, whence they proceed by forced marches to strengthen the armies at the front.

The Germans are still holding their line between Lodz and Lowicz, while the Russians are devoting their principal efforts to breaking through the German line west of Lodz. This attack is being vigorously pressed, but has not yet reached a decision in favor of either side. The situation is that each army has extended a hook around the other. Whichever army is successful in pressing forward will cut off the communications of the other and force its hasty retreat.

The defeat by the Russians of the German advance from Wielun, half way between Kalisz and Czenstochowa, was an important gain. Their armies south of Lodz are now relieved of the danger of attacks from two directions and are free to prosecute their campaign against the German Army to the north. By striking northward against the flank of this army the Russians are attempting to place the Germans in a position where they must either fight under unfavorable circumstances or must abandon their advanced position and make a hasty retreat in order to avoid disaster.

A new danger threatens the Russians in the advance of the Austrians north of Cracow. In the fighting at Pilica and Wolbrom the Austrians are twenty miles inside the Polish border and claim the capture of 29,000 Russians.

In Galicia the fighting favors the Russians. When they passed Przemysl they left at this point only sufficient troops to drive the Austrians back in case of a sortie. The investment is left for a later date, when the operations at the front will permit the detachment of a larger body of troops for this purpose.

All the rest of the Austrian province is in Russian hands up to the River Donajec, 40 miles from Cracow. In the passes through the Carpathians the Russians are now pressing forward on to the plain of Hungary. South of Dukla and Sanok their cavalry is already debouching from the mountains.

In Servia the Austrians are making a great effort to overcome their opponents. Southeast of Valjevo they are pushing forward into the mountains, where the fighting is especially difficult and where the terrain favors the Servians. Such operations have practically no effect upon the outcome of the decisive fighting in the north. They would seem to be dictated largely by a desire to influence the other Balkan nations by means of the defeat of the Servians.

SAYS BRITISH NAVY IS STRONG AS EVER

Continued from Page 1.

minalty asserted, had introduced entirely novel conditions in naval warfare. The old freedom of movement which formerly belonged to the stronger power was restricted in narrow waters by the development of submarines. It was necessary for the safety of this country, he said, that the fleet should move with freedom and hardihood, though anxiety must always be present.

SUBMARINES FAR FROM BASE.

Traveled 150 Miles to Sink Two Ships at Havre.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The fact that the British steamers Malachite and Primo were sunk by German submarines off Havre, as previously reported, was posted at Lloyd's today. The crews of both vessels were rescued. The men from the Malachite were landed at Southampton and those from the Primo at Fecamp, a French port on the English Channel.

This was one of the most daring feats yet performed by German submarines. It was the first occasion on which their activities had been reported so far to the westward. Apparently they made their way through the Straits of Dover to a point more than 150 miles from their nearest base.

POSITION OF ALLIED FLEETS.

Adriatic and Dardanelles Blocked—Watch North Sea Batteries.

BORDEAUX, (via London,) Nov. 27.—An official naval bulletin issued here this evening says:

"In the Mediterranean, French and English squadrons continue to blockade the Adriatic Sea and the Dardanelles and to protect the coasts of Egypt and the Suez Canal.

"In the North Sea, British and French ships have made a reconnoissance of the German batteries established on the Belgian Coast.

"The German cruisers in the Pacific do not seem to have left Chilean waters since the fight of Nov. 1."

BRITISH COLLIER BLOWN UP.

The Khartoum Hits a Mine Off Grimsby—Crew Saved.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The British Admiralty this evening announced that the collier Khartoum had been blown up today by a mine off Grimsby. The crew of the Khartoum was landed at Grimsby.

Grimsby is on the south bank of the Humber, fifteen miles southeast of Hull.

The Khartoum was of 1,930 tons net. She was 315 feet long, 40 feet beam and 20 feet deep. The vessel was built at Stockton in April, 1898.

PICK UP BULWARK'S DEAD.

Thirty Bodies Found Where the British Battleship Blew Up.

SHEERNESS, England, (via London,) Nov. 27.—Thirty bodies from the British battleship Bulwark were taken from the River Thames today. The Bulwark was blown up off Sheerness yesterday, presumably the result of an internal explosion.

Most of the bodies so far recovered are mutilated almost beyond identification. Many relatives of members of the crew geathered on the shore seeking information, but the authorities have not given out a list of the lost.

Twelve Killed on the Goeben.

BERLIN, Nov. 27, (via London.)—In her recent engagement with the Russian Black Sea fleet the Turkish cruiser Goeben lost eleven men killed. It is said that only one shot struck the Goeben, and that was above the water line.

RAIDERS HIT A ZEPPELIN.

Attack on Shed at Friedrichshafen Said to Have Been Successful.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Nov. 27, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.—Despite German denials, I am in a position to state from trustworthy information that the attack on the Zeppelin shed at Friedrichshafen resulted in the damaging of one Zeppelin.

Further information from Friedrichshafen says that Commander Briggs, who was made a prisoner and taken to a hospital, was badly cut about the face but is in no danger. His aeroplane was hit in the petrol tank by shrapnel and he was forced to descend.

The Germans are amazed at the excellent maps found in his possession.

SWEDES ANGRY AT GERMANY.

Press Urges Drastic Action as Protest to Contraband Order.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 27, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Anti-German feeling has suddenly developed in Sweden as a result of Germany's action in declaring manufactured wood contraband of war. The country has millions of dollars' worth of manufactured wood on hand and is now unable to export it.

Sweden's most influential newspapers request the Government not to yield, and urge the strengthening of the defenses and an increase in the manufacture of ammunition, to show Sweden's effective power if necessary.

STOP CHASE NEAR ERZERUM.

Russians Preparing for a Fresh Advance on Defeated Turks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Pursuit of the defeated Turks near Erzerum has ceased. The Turks have retired behind their fortifications and the Russians are taking up positions preparatory to a fresh advance.

The battles which ended in the rout of the Turks were fought in bitterly cold weather. The Russian soldiers refused to pitch their tents for fear of attracting the attention of the enemy and slept on the tents spread on the snow.

The Turks suffered heavy losses, but kept bringing up reserves from Erzerum. The turning movement of the Turks failed; their energy was undermined by hunger and cold, and they retreated in great disorder. Hundreds of Turks were frozen to death.

WON'T PAY TURKISH INTEREST

Coupons Due Dec. 14 Will Be Honored Only in Constantinople.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Constantinople dispatch saying that interest on the 1909 Turkish loan will be paid only to bondholders presenting themselves at the central office of the Ministry of Finance in Constantinople creates no surprise in London.

The 1909 loan of $30,000,000 was put on the market by the Imperial Ottoman Bank and Morgan, Grenfell & Co., $20,000,000 having been subscribed in Paris and $10,000,000 in London. Observers here expect Turkish financial affairs to grow a great deal more complicated. Certain early bond issues were guaranteed by the Egyptian tribute to Turkey.

The Constantinople announcement refers to a loan of 159,000,000 francs, issued at 4 per cent. in 1909. Interest is payable semi-annually, the next payment being due on Dec. 14. The action of the Turkish Finance Minister means that interest payments will probably be suspended on the bulk of these bonds, which are held abroad, as their owners would find it impracticable or, in view of the war, almost impossible to go to Constantinople to make collections.

HOLY WAR PROCLAIMED.

Order Officially Promulgated in Constantinople Yesterday.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via Sofia and London,) Nov. 27.—The proclamation of a holy war, announced for the first time some ten days ago, was published here today.

It is signed by the Sultan and twenty-eight Moslem priests, and calls upon the Moslem world to participate in a holy war against Great Britain, Russia, and France.

LUSITANIA DROPS DISGUISE.

Arrives in Cunard Colors for First Time Since War Started.

The Cunarder Lusitania arrived from Liverpool last night with her four smokestacks painted red with black tops, the Cunard colors, after being painted black for the last two months as a disguise on account of the war. Owing to her having 5,000 sacks of mail on board the liner was held two hours in Quarantine, and did not dock until after 8 P. M.

James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of The New York Herald, was a passenger, making his first trip on a Cunarder since 1884, having used the North German Lloyd liners since that date. He appeared to be in the best of health. He will return to Paris by the Lusitania on Dec. 5.

J. S. Phipps, who was accompanied by his wife, said that they had sent the children over to New York a month ago with the intention of remaining in Europe to look after a hospital that they were interested in equipping in the South of France. Mr. Phipps found that it had been so well organized that he decided to return to America.

Mrs. W. F. Cody, wife of the former President of the United States Steel Corporation, came over on the Lusitania, she said, to spend the Winter away from war's alarms. After a bomb had shattered the gate of her château near Paris, Mrs. Corey said they had another shock on Nov. 8, when one of the nurses attending the wounded soldiers quartered in the Corey home discovered that Mme. Kronier, one of the housekeepers, was a German spy and had her arrested.

Mrs. C. P. R. Dugmore, wife of a Captain in the English Army, who has been through many engagements since the war started, arrived on the Lusitania to spend Christmas with her relatives at Great Neck, L. I. She was formerly Mrs. Gilbert Bramall of New York.

Lieut. Col. G. Patterson Murphy and Col. H. H. McLean, who went over with the Canadian forces to England, returned on the Lusitania and expect to accompany the second batch of militia when they sail from Halifax to Liverpool shortly.

The Lusitania brought 825 passengers altogether.

BRITON BOWS TO GERMAN.

Lusitania's Captain Dips Ensign to Vaterland, Spoiling a War Story.

For two months there have been reports from German sources in this city that ship captains of Cunard and other British liners were in the habit of hoisting derisive signals in the international code as they passed the sterns of the Vaterland and other German vessels moored in Hoboken.

These signals had been seen by observers, it was said, from the Singer and Woolworth towers, and the information was sent to the offices of the newspapers.

When Capt. Daniel Dow of the Lusitania, who is a commander in the Royal Naval Reserve, was asked about the matter last night by a TIMES reporter, he said:

"I will tell you a story. When I was in New York four weeks ago I was asked a similar question on the Sunday, and strangely enough I was dining that same evening at the Hotel Mont-Alpin with Capt. Hans Ruser, commander of the Vaterland, and his wife. I told him what I had heard and he smiled. 'Friend Hans,' I said, 'we will do something to give this report the blaze when I sail on Wednesday morning for Liverpool. You have your crew on deck aft with the Quartermaster standing by the ensign when I go out, and I will look out for the ship.'

"As the Lusitania passed the Vaterland I dipped the ensign to the German liner and Capt. Ruser dipped his in return."

Capt. Ruser is an officer in the German Naval Reserve.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, (via London,) Nov. 27.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Specie, banknotes, and notes of other banks decreased	119,180,000
Lombard's increased	4,227,000
Bills of exchange increased	117,779,000
Stocks decreased	3,022,000
Current notes decreased	50,845,000
Deposits increased	55,750,000
Gold increased	32,716,000

Better Oysters for New Yorkers

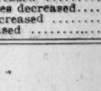
You can tell that Seatag Oysters are *different* by the taste. You can tell they are Seatag Oysters by the tag on every shell. We can tell you *why* they are different:

Seatag Oysters

are fat—not "fattened"
juicy—not "floated"
natural—not "freshened"
selected—not "promiscuous"

Only two ways to get such oysters: Order Seatag Oysters at your hotel or restaurant, or go several miles to sea off Cape Charles, Va., and bring them up yourself.

Armstrong Seatag Corporation
145 West 36th Street, New York



The Tag—Full Size

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

"Men's Shoe Shop"

4 West 38th St—Store Floor

Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

We feature at all times a complete assortment of JAMES A. BANISTER, THOMAS CORT and SLATER and MORRILL SHOES, offered at popular prices.

FOR (Today) SATURDAY

Men's Shoes

With buckskin, cloth or leather tops

The newest models, patent colt, black, mahogany or tan Russia calf shoes, with grey buckskin, tan or grey cloth tops, also all leather tops, dull black Russia calf pumps, also the new FIVE eyelet patent colt pump.

4.50

Usual $5.00 to $6.00 Values

Men's Shoes

Including the newest models with buckskin tops

Of imported French patent calf, with dull mat kid top, black, mahogany or tan Russia calf, also the newest novelties with taupe or golden brown buckskin tops.
All styles and leathers.

6.50

Usual $7.50 to $8.50 Values

Remarkable Sale Today

2,500 Canes at 50c

Values $1.00 & $1.50

¶ Under marching orders today, as gallant a company of canes as ever stood on end—castanias, rosewoods, walnuts, Malaccas, stonewoods, and various others, in a tremendous variety of plain and sterling silver-mounted styles. *Main floor this morning—None C. O. D.*

Special sale today of

**Men's $2.00 Worsted Underwear

CABLES CASH TO BUY MILK FOR THE BABIES

Belgian Fund Sends $2,000 to Stave Off Starvation—Much More Needed.

OLD CLOTHES CAN'T BE USED

Regulations Prohibit Their Entry—Red Cross Makes Encouraging Reports.

The Belgian Relief Committee yesterday cabled $2,000 to the Belgian Legation at The Hague for the purchase of condensed milk. There is a shortage of milk throughout Belgium, and large quantities of it will have to be provided for starving babies. The committee invites contributions for this specific purpose, and says that several thousand dollars' worth of milk is required every week.

The committee is receiving daily large quantities of old clothing for the destitute of Belgium. The persons who sent these clothes evidently did not know that under existing regulations, in effect in both Belgium and in Holland, it is impossible to deliver old clothing in those countries. The committee announced yesterday that until further notice no old clothing will be accepted.

New clothing should be sent, well packed for shipment, to the Belgian Relief Committee, Bush Terminal Brooklyn. From that point it will be dispatched as rapidly as possible. Clothing most needed is shawls, knitted, woven, or made of warm woolen material, large enough to fold, so that they cover the head and shoulders and body as well; woolen blouses, warm skirts, boots and shoes, stockings, knitted mufflers or scarfs to cover head and shoulders, simple, warm dresses and knitted hoods with long ends to throw around the neck, or short capes to cover the shoulders, and blankets, the need of which is going to be most urgent in Belgium during the Winter now setting in.

Yesterday's Belgian Contributions.

Contributions to the Belgian Relief Fund received yesterday totaled $7,534.81, which brought the fund to $550,458.36. Contributions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's contributions; cents omitted, were:

Raleigh, N. C.	$1,402	Jay D. Foster	100
Fayetteville, N. C.	210	Jones Farm	100
Providence Journal	118	Frank Drummond	100
John S. Wayland	100	Mrs. J. J. Walker	75
Anna C. Stephens	100	American Mfg.	25
T. C. Stephens	100	Am. Mfg. Emp's	35
Mrs. E. W. Dodd	100	Pres. Church, Slippery Rock, Penn.	67
R. F. Shattuck	100	Anon	50
J. O. C.	100	Memoriam A. L. R.	50
Travelers' Club	54	E. C. Pike	25
Mary Sodality	50	Mrs. H. C. Strong	25
L. L. Delafield	50	Mrs. E. C. Broyton	10
Mrs. J. L. Roberts	50	A. S. Hudson	10
"Thanksgiving"	50	Benford Deacon	25
S. R. Bradley	50	J. A. H. Lamton	5
J. S. Gildersleeve	20	H. Tener	20
J. B. Meier	10	A Friend	5
W. D. Connolly	10	R. McMarsch	10
H. H. Smith	10	K. Crawford	45
D. A. G.	10	Bishop G. W. Peterkin	10
Charles Lemp	5	In His Name	5
Mrs. B. Marvin	5	Anon	3
R. M. Donaldson	25	Alfred Barran	1
Anonymous	25	Anon	1
Montclair	3	Mrs. A. O. Saunderson	20
S. and B. Mehlen	53	Mrs. L. Dodin	25
R. Dawson Hall	5	F. C. Allen	3
John T. Munn	5	C. W. Spencer	5
W. C. Wolverton	5	J. L. Thompson	10
Floy McEwen	5	Allen Johnson	10
Emily Mills	3	J. A. Mudd	10
Alla P. Kendall	25	West Farms Ref. Church	30
A. P. Smith	1	Mrs. T. H. F.	20
E. A. Green	2	Saller	10
Alex Blum	20	M. De Core	5
Marshland Farm, Vt.	25	L. C. Mason	3
Bangs-Whiton Sch.	144	Mrs. E. F. Fischer	10
Charles McLouth	5	Cudworth Boys	25
Mrs. M. W. Stein	2	St. Cloud Cooper	10
Marquis & Wagner	2	Jose Schwarz	5
F. S. Parker	1	Chas L. Thompson	5
Mrs. R. C. Chain	12	Frances Olmsted	5
S. B. Herreck	10	E. N. Hill	10
H. M. Wasself	5	H. A. Halligan	25
P. C. Washburn	5	A. L. Salt	25
W. L. R. Gifford	10	C. F. Scribner	10
W. C. Kerper	25	R. H. Gregory	15
W. J. Carr	25	S. W. Murkland	15
F. I. Hart	1	D. C. Tanner	10
Penny-A-Day	12	O. D. Street	10
Samuel Kerr	25	F. B. Jewett	10
Mrs. J. Brunner	10	J. L. McQuarrie	10
F. A. C. Baker	5	Gerard Swope	25
Grace A. Robinson	10	H. R. King	5
J. T. Bates	3	G. S. Kinney	5
Mrs. B. Davis	5	Sam D. Williams	2
Watson Snyder	20	Rev. Floyd S. Leach	10
M. Stiefel	10	Peter Olsen	20
J. A. S.	2	John Haydock	10
Anonymous	5	Geo. R. Nelson	10
H. J. Spann	5	Irving M. Clark	25
B. M. Stanton	3	J. F. Thompson	5
W. G. Davey	5	S. V. Simpler	25
P. W. Barthel	10	G. D. Owen	27
P. W. Walker	10	Samuel Cochrane	10
Mrs. C. C. Johnson	10	R. Goodale	3
H. Jorgensen	5	R. C. Allen	25
C. L. Foster	25	Brooklyn	7
Mary James	3	Anonymous	2
L. M. Mowers	5	W. G. Van Name	25
Margaret Scott	2	Mrs. R. H. Anderson	1
Clara A. H. Reed	20	Mrs. O. H. Barthe	1
Turkey	2	R. V. Little	5
J. E. M.	3	Girls' High School	25
D. W. Kendall	2	Mrs. Lefferts	25
Martha E. Avery	25	W. Russell	5
Anonymous	25	New Brunsw'k Theological Seminary	17
Mrs. M. Maunsberg	10	J. T.	5
Miss J. B. Hamlin	10	Mrs. C. E. Rowley	30
Suffrage League	10	H. E. Rickettes	10
C. E. Beaudry	10	Charles F. Link	1
Adolph L. Mock	10	Louis Wall	2
Mrs. M. Weiss	35	Cash	25
Edwin Denling	10	D. B. R.	1
James Hardie	25	R.	1
George Osgood	10	E. E. Roswell	2
Thomas Hale, Jr.	25	Anonymous	1
C. H. Cornish	1	M. F. O'Connell	1
R. M. Brickner	6	Cash	2
Ruth S. Bigelow	25	C. Gibson	2
Gertrude F. Harvey	25	Elizabeth C. Clark	1
P. E. Church, Hot Springs	13	Miss Lawton	10
Paul H. Bacon	2	West End Collegiate Church S. S.	4
Gertrude H. Clark	5	Anonymous	25
B. Holberton	2	Unknown	5
Mrs. W. Harrington	1	A. & F. Brown	2
		P. L.	5
		W.	5
		Elizabeth Gibson	50
		Nathaniel Foote	20
		Deborah Harris	20
		George Dennison	50
		Miriam Tracy	20
		Arthur Truslow	1
		Theodora Bulkley	100
		A. B. Richards	10
		John T. Linnen	50
		Mrs. J. T. Linnen	50
		Miss M. Lillen	10
		W. C. Ashman	2
		E. C.	10
		Mrs. J. H. Post	25
		St. Mark's Club	10
		Pilgrim Cong. S. S.	8
		Elinor Dutcher	5
		C. J. F.	1
		E. L. Hughes	5
		Pres. Church, Sewickley	20
		Poughkeepsie	1,158

Red Cross Activities.

The Red Cross has received a letter from Dr. Charles Macdonald, in charge of one of the American Red Cross Hospital units at Budapest, in which he tells of the warm reception given American surgeons and nurses there.

The Red Cross is hearing very satisfactorily from colleges in response to the appeal for aid recently sent out. Wabash College at Coffinsville, Ind., will give a hundred-pound bale of absorbent cotton each month for six months.

Miss Louisa P. Loring, Emergency Secretary for the Red Cross for Massachusetts, says the Yale-Princeton football game netted $3,883 for the Red Cross; some young girls selling Red Cross flags in the suburbs of Boston gave $2,224 for the Red Cross; a sewing circle at Andover has contributed one thousand articles for refugees, and the Peace Sunday collection of Massachusetts amounted to $17,073.

Additional pledges of support of nurses in Europe have come from Mrs. W. J. Boardman and Mrs. F. A. Keet of Washington. Each agrees to pay $60 a month for six months, that being the monthly salary of a nurse in the field.

Subscriptions to the Red Cross should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street. The Red Cross Fund now totals $367,752.91, of which $631.50 was received yesterday from the following:

Chattanooga	$173
Pres. Ch., Summit	115
L. L. Delafield	100
C. of Com., dinner fund	40
U. P. S. S., Greenville, Penn.	25
C. B. Massilch	25
Jordanville R.	23
New Providence, N. J., churches	13
Boardman, Ohio, church	11
Mrs. T. H. P. Sailer	10
W. Farms Ref. Ch.	10
P. E. Ch., Hillsboro, Ohio	10
W. A. Walker	10
Holyrood P. E. Ch	10
"Brooklyn"	7
Tech. Inst., Billings, Mont.	5
W. F.	5
B. Frankenberg	5
"H. R. S."	5
Mrs. S. C. Outcalt	4
Savetsky, Sheftman & Co., emps.	4
P. W. Banning, (col.)	2
Rev. F. C. H. Wendel	2
Staats-Zeitung, (col.)	2
"F. C. A."	2
V. Puccio	1
Ladies' Aid, Charlestown, W. Va.	1
Isabelle Harrington	1
Helen S. Ringer	1
P. E. Ch., Claremore, Okla.	1
G. H. Wensley	1

The fund for the relief of women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 14 East Forty-seventh Street, amounts to $39,557.56, of which $136 was received yesterday from these persons:

Esther Troubat	$5	X. Y. Z.	$100
Mrs. J. De Marshall	1	Mrs. Bertha Barbee	2
W. S. Tanpier	10	Mrs. Gino Speranza	12
Mme. V. Praddi	6		

Contributions to the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, amounted yesterday to $813, which brought the total to $134,056.88. These contributions were received yesterday:

Cleveland Com.	$500	Margaret Rhodes	$10
Langenberg Bros. & Co.	100	Anna Schuntz	5
F. M. Taylor	100	Isabella Bosworth	2
F. Shattuck	50	M. H. Sayder	1
Mrs. E. H. Harding	25	Williamsport	50
Mrs. C. W. Hubbard	18	Station D	1

Committee of Mercy Fund

The following subscriptions to the Committee of Mercy Fund were received yesterday:

GENERAL FUND.

Miss A. E. Flint	$25
Carolina G. Hewitt	3
Mrs. R. O. Curry	1
H. D. Babcock	5
Peace Stamp Society	10
L. V. Heydenreich	20
Ada Phipps	20
"H. P. M."	500
G. A. Xydicis	5
J. C. Thaw	100
Leon Fuchs	10

BELGIAN FUND.

J. M. Cunningham	100
Dr. C. Edmond Kells	10
Edith Rechenberg	3
Committee of Mercy, Asheville, N. C.	1,500
G. E. Lewis	10
School children of Peoche, Nev.	7
Olin J. Stephens	25
L. P. Cubberley	5

BRITISH FUND.

Samuel Johnston	5

The Committee of Mercy Fund now totals $45,268. August Belmont is the Treasurer of the committee, the offices of which are in the Fifth Avenue Building.

For the benefit of war sufferers, the Committe of Mercy will give at the studio of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, an exhibition to begin on Dec. 3, and close on Dec. 10. The admission will be fifty cents and the artists who will exhibit include; Daniel Chester French, Sorolla, Robert Henri, J. E. Fraser, Ernest Lawson, J. Alden Weir, Prince Paul Troubetsky, Gutzon Borglum, John Alexander, Robert Chanler, Howard Cushing, Malvina Hoffman, Cecilia Beaux, Janet Scudder, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

Received by The N. Y. Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $5 from "D." and $2.50 from "Cash" for the benefit of a poor little girl in need of an operation and whose family is in care of the Charity Organization Society.

American Art Galleries

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK

NOW ON FREE VIEW 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.

To Be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale

On the Afternoons of December 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th and 9th,

By Order of

MR. CLARENCE J. DEARDEN

of This City,

His Very Important Collection of

Early English and American

FURNITURE

AND

ANTIQUE ART OBJECTS

and Utensils in Various Metals

Which Mr. Dearden has acquired during the past ten years in Europe and the New England and Southern States, and are now to be sold on account of the demolition of the building where his place of business was located.

To this Collection has been added a large number of

Early English Mahogany Chairs

Purchased by a Prominent New England Collector, now deceased, from

The Tiffany Studios Sale of the Thomas B. Clarke Collection

and are now to be sold by order of an executor.

*** A PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with text by Mr. Dana H. Carroll, will be mailed on receipt of One Dollar.

The sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Mgrs.

3, 4 and 6 E. 23d Street, Madison Sq. South, New York.

ASSOCIATED PRESS NAILS NEWS THEFT

Telegraph Operator Locked Up on Charge of Pilfering Dispatch for an Agency.

DECEIVED BY FAKE MESSAGE

Evening Paper That Printed It Blames an Agency, Which in Turn Makes a Denial.

Suspicion, steadily increasing since the beginning of the war, that dispatches of the Associated Press were being stolen systematically and were redistributed by smaller news agencies, caused the Associated Press officials to set a trap yesterday for persons they thought had a part in the redistribution of news. When the trap was sprung Henry L. Linder, an operator employed by the Postal Telegraph Company and assigned to duty in the office of The New York Globe, at 75 Dey Street, was arrested and charged with a violation of Section 552 of the Penal Code, "revealing the contents of a telegraphic message to a person other than the one for whom it was intended."

The message involved was as follows:

PETROGRAD, Nov. 27.—The Russian dreadnought Fliba, formerly the Ismail, striking a mine in the Gulf of Finland, is a complete loss, with 450 lives.

ADD PETROGRAD UNDER DASH—LOSS OF FLIBA.—The Ismail was one of four Baltic dreadnoughts laid down at the Kronstadt yards in 1912. She had a displacement of 28,000 tons and carried nine 14-inch guns and twenty 6-inch.

The dispatch had no foundation in fact. There is no Fliba in the Russian Navy. The word was cryptic. Substituting for the initial consonant the consonant following it in the alphabet and for the two vowels the vowels following, "Fliba" becomes "Globe."

Transmission of the Message.

The message, according to the affidavits in the complaint filed in the Tombs Court, was transmitted at 9:26 o'clock in the morning by John C. Bates, an operator in The Associated Press offices, to George H. Boothby, another Associated Press operator, in The Globe offices. The short bulletin wire to The Globe had been detached from the circuit which included the other New York evening papers, members of The Associated Press. Before the dispatch appeared in any issue of The Globe a notice to "kill" was sent out, and therefore it never reached the public as coming from The Associated Press.

Ten minutes after Bates had transmitted the message it appeared on the tickers of the New York News Bureau, a corporation, with offices at 26 Beaver Street, and within two hours it was printed in The Evening Sun, which does not have the Associated Press service, under the page-wide heading, "New Russian Battleship is Destroyed by a Mine."

According to Boothby's affidavit, Linder "cut in" on the wire so that both he and Linder received the message at their respective keys. Linder transmitted it immediately to the New York News Bureau. When the message was sent out over the ticker it reached a Pinkerton detective, who had established himself as an investment banker at 386 Broadway. Shortly before noon Charles J. Pender, Assistant Superintendent of the Pinkerton force, and Detective Thomas Donahue arrested Linder and took him to the Tombs Court, where Magistrate House held him in $5,000 bail. In default of bonds he was sent to the Tombs.

Not the Chief Offender.

John Kirkland Clark, attorney for Melville E. Stone, General Manager of the Associated Press, told Magistrate House that presumably Linder was "not the chief culprit."

The police said that Linder made full confession, in which he asserted that he received a weekly salary to intercept dispatches from the Associated Press and re-transmit them.

W. H. Barrett, Manager of the New York News Bureau, was questioned about the case by a TIMES reporter who telehoned to him at his home in Plainfield last night.

"I know nothing about it," he said. "I know that this dispatch went out, but I do not believe it came to us direct. If there is anything to come out, it will come out at the trial."

The Evening Sun, which printed the dispatch in two of its earlier editions, made this statement in a later edition:

This story was also sent out by the Central News, an agency whose clientele includes The Evening Sun. Received by this newspaper, the story was printed in early editions in good faith.

The Central News of America and the New York News Bureau occupy offices in the building at 26 Beaver Street. James Rascovor is President of the New York News Bureau and a Vice President of the other company. William H. Hurst directs both the Central News and the New York News Bureaus.

THE NEW YORK TIMES received this statement last night from J. B. Shale, general manager of the Central News of America:

The statement published in The Evening Sun to the effect that they received from the Central News the report that a Russian battleship had been destroyed by a mine is erroneous.

The Central News did not furnish to The Evening Sun any statement of any kind relating to the matter, except to answer a telephone query stating that they could not confirm the report, as they had not received any word about it from the Central News, Limited, of London.

Some one in The Sun office must have been mistaken as to the source of the information.

A similar query was received from The Evening World and a like answer was given.

THE CENTRAL NEWS OF AMERICA,
By J. B. SHALE, General Manager.

The United Press Association sent this statement:

In its racing edition The Evening Telegram states that the "Fliba" fake was carried today by the United Press. Lest you might be misled, we wish to state that this story was not carried or alluded to in any way by the United Press, and we propose to hold The Evening Telegram responsible for its statement.

UNITED PRESS ASSOCIATION.
By ROY HOWARD, President.

According to a statement issued by The Associated Press, the methods of the New York News Bureau have been under observation for several weeks from the office at 386 Broadway. The detective rented the office under the name "R. D. Smith" and fitted it with a safe and appropriate furniture. Then he installed one of the New York News Bureau tickers.

The ticker service has been watched with great care for several weeks. Each dispatch has been timed and a comparison has been made with the records of The Associated Press. This has shown, it is alleged, that Associated Press dispatches have been repeated on the ticker within five or ten minutes after they have been sent out by The Associated Press.

The case of Linder, who is 41 years old, and lives at 290 Franklin Street, Bloomfield, N. J., is to come up on Tuesday. Under Section 552 of the Penal Code he can be sentenced to two years in State prison and fined $1,000.

DECLINES BIG WAR ORDER.

Chicago Firm, Already Pushed to Its Capacity, Turns Down Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—The Western manufacturers are so rushed with orders from European countries that one mercantile establishment of this city—Wilson Brothers, of South Fifth Avenue—today reluctantly declined an order for 400,000 pairs of socks for use of soldiers engaged in the war. It was not that the firm was unwilling to fill the order, but it is already swamped with contracts which will strain the facilities of its plant for many months.

The International Traders, Limited, of London, also wrote the Chicago Association of Commerce that it had urgent orders from a European power for soldiers' socks and that quick action was imperative. It urged that every mill in this section of the United States be placed in cable communication with the London corporation.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, the big stock yards firm, which worked its plant day and night as soon as the war was declared and laid up an immense stock of canned meat, has filled an order for $3,800,000 worth of meat. The firm made a record in loading the meat on trains and shipping it to New York for export.

POLAND PLEADS FOR SUCCOR.

Amreican Committee Tells of Miseries Inflicted by War.

Distressing accounts of misery suffered by women and children in Poland have brought about the organization of a Polish National Relief Fund and an appeal to American generosity. Throughout Poland hostile armies are marching. The fields have been devastated, homes burned, cities, towns, villages, and hamlets demolished, and hundreds of thousands made destitute.

Like Belgium, Poland is an innocent victim of the war and, like Belgium, is suffering desolation, while the men of Poland have been drafted into three armies to slaughter each other.

The women and children cannot expect succor, for the Poles have no Government to care for them, and no neutral neighboring country.

This relief fund was organized with Mme. Marcella Sembrich as Honorary President; Mrs. Thomas F. Krajewski, President; Mrs. John Rade, Vice President; Mrs. E. H. Lewinski-Corwin, Secretary, and Miss L. Krajewski, 265 Central Park West, Treasurer.

Funds are being deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company, and will be forwarded through the American Consuls in Poland to the Central Relief Committee there for distribution. Contributions should be sent to the Treasurer.

GOES TO STUDY BELGIANS.

Dean McClenahan to Inform Alumni as to Needs and Possibilities.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 27.—Princeton alumni are sending Prof. Howard McClenahan, Dean of the university, abroad to investigate the condition of Belgian refugees in England. Prof. McClenahan's aim is to render more effective the distribution of funds in England and Belgium.

He will sail from New York on the Lusitania next Saturday, and will be absent two months. His itinerary will include visits to the refugee camps at Cambridge and a probable trip to Belgium. He will also endeavor to judge the possibilities of the Belgians as American citizens, as a result of a suggestion which has been made by Princeton graduates that large numbers of the refugees be brought to this country. The fugitive Belgians are anxious to colonize in America, and a movement is on foot to provide for their immigration next Spring.

Turkey Lets Missionaries Depart.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Ambassador Morgenthau cabled the State Department today that the Turkish Minister of the Interior had given orders to permit the departure from Turkey of several Canadian missionaries, for whom safe conduct had been asked by the British Ambassador here.

SMYRNA INCIDENT OFFICIALLY CLOSED

Turkish War Minister Says Two Blanks Were Fired to Warn Tennessee's Launch.

SHOT NOT AIMED AT IT

Regrets Expressed and "Indifference of Helmsman" Bears the Blame.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Following the receipt of further explanations from the Turkish Government, Secretary Bryan this afternoon declared the Smyrna incident closed. Mr. Bryan said that evidently the shots fired by the Turkish fort were merely intended as warnings to the launch of the American cruiser Tennessee. The following is a paraphrase of the latest communication on the subject from American Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople, as given out by the State Department today:

The Turkish Minister of War has communicated to Ambassador Morgenthau in Constantinople an explanation concerning the incident of the firing from the fort at Smyrna upon the steam launch from the United States cruiser Tennessee. The War Minister's report states that he ascertained from the commander of Smyrna that two blank shots of warning were first fired and that the sentinel, after waiting two minutes, was obliged to fire the third shot in another direction from that of the launch, which latter shot was merely to prevent the helmsman of the launch from holding his course, which would lead directly on to the mines at the entrance of the port and to rescue him from a very certain danger. The commander of Smyrna expresses very great regret that such an obligation was presented to the sentinel of the port, which he attributes to the indifference of the helmsman of the launch.

The latest Turkish explanation of the incident flatly contradicts essential statements of fact in the first report on the subject from Capt. Decker, commanding the Tennessee. It also differs in at least one important particular from a previous official Turkish statement on the subject as given out in paraphrase by President Wilson.

Capt. Decker's first report intimated, though it did not say directly, that he was in the launch. It did say specifically that the launch was "fired at." With that report as the only information that either the State or Navy Department admitted having received, the White House gave out a statement saying that "a shot" was fired across the bows of the launch "to stop her." That night President Wilson gave out a paraphrase of a report from Mr. Morgenthau, in which the Turkish Minister of the Interior and the Turkish Minister of War said that "shots" were fired "toward" the launch, nothing being said about any of the shots being blank. Nothing has been received from Capt. Decker retracting or correcting in any way his first statement.

Mr. Daniels said this afternoon that no inquiry had been made to ascertain the implied culpability of the launch's helmsman. He also denied that Capt. Decker had been instructed to apologize.

MORE BELGIANS TO BE FED.

Those Returning Now Must Be Cared for by Americans.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The people of Belgium to be fed during the Winter will probably be many thousands more than seemed the case a very short time ago, according to the report of a special Commissioner delegated by the American Commission for the Relief of Belgium to make an investigation. The Commissioner sent a telegraphic report from Rotterdam today to Herbert Clark Hoover, Chairman of the American Commission.

Speaking of the Belgian refugees in the south of Holland, the Commissioner said he found that large numbers, most of whom belonged to the agricultural classes, had returned to Belgium, or were going to return, with the result that there would be an enormous addition to the starving populace, as it was impossible to get work. At Bergen-op-Zoom there are 3,000 refugees living in tents. Most of the tents shelter two families. With the ground like a quagmire and the cold unbearable the refugees sit huddled around small fires by day and sleep on straw at night.

Some recent arrivals from Antwerp said that the Germans were ready and anxious to give them work, but added: "They pay us with pieces of paper, telling us that some day it will be good money, but it won't buy food."

Refugees from small villages which the American commission has not yet been able to relieve said that the places had been entirely cleared of food by the Germans, who had also requisitioned all the cattle, so that positive starvation faced the people remaining.

PARKER GOES TO HOLLAND.

British Novelist Joins Americans on Tour to Study Relief Work.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Sir Gilbert Parker, the distinguished novelist and member of Parliament, goes tonight to Holland to visit refugee camps and to travel along the border of Belgium with Herbert Hoover, Millard Shaler, and members of the Rockefeller Commission.

Sir Gilbert, who from the first has taken an active interest in the work of the American Commission, will spend the week end on this mission, returning on Monday to London with Messrs. Hoover and Shaler.

The Popular "Big Store"

GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Meet me at the Fountain

In addition to New York's biggest values:—We give 2½C Green Trading Stamps. TWO 2½C GREEN TRADING STAMPS WITH EVERY 10c PURCHASE IN THE FORENOON; ONE 2½C GREEN TRADING STAMP WITH EVERY 10c PURCHASE IN THE AFTERNOON.

Notice to Charge Customers

All charge purchases made today and Monday will be entered on bills rendered January 1st.

MAIN BUILDING

Men's "Kirschbaum" Overcoats and Suits

Today at $17.50

(A Remarkable Sale—Usually to $30)

You will find included:

$30 "KIRSCHBAUM" SILK-LINED CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS, also BLACK AND OXFORD SKINNER'S SATIN-LINED OVERCOATS from a standard maker. Likewise a goodly array of FANCY OVERCOATS AND BALMACAANS of every description.

As to the SUITS, there are hundreds of "KIRSCHBAUM'S" and those originating with America's finest tailors. WORSTEDS, CASSIMERES, VELOURS, and neat dark patterns in CONSERVATIVE STYLE SUITS. And, to top off this exceptional offering, HANDSOME YOUTHFUL MODELS FOR YOUNG MEN.

Every size overcoat and suit for your choice, today, at $17.50.

Balmacaans and Overcoats Usually Priced to $25.00 on Sale today at $14.85

More than half of these are from a famous Rochester overcoat maker. His name is known to thousands of well-dressed New Yorkers. Numerous styles in Blacks, Oxfords, Kerseys, Chinchillas and imported mixtures. All sizes for men and youths.

$15 and $20 Balmacaans and Overcoats today at $11.85

This is THE FINEST LOT OF COATS EVER OFFERED AT THE PRICE. Balmacaans and Overcoats of newest rough foreign fabrics. Others in Black Oxfords, Kerseys, Blue and Black Chinchillas; shawl collar and other favorite styles; No less than 100 styles for your choice in this lot. All sizes.

Men's and Youths' Suits—BLUE AND BLACK ALL-WOOL SERGES, BROWN AND GRAY MIXTURES; favorite styles for young men, as well as those for men of all sizes and ages up to size 54 stout. Specially priced today at... $14.85

Men's and Youths' Fall and Winter Suits—PLAIN AND FANCY BLUE SERGES, PENCIL AND HAIRLINE STRIPES; all the best colors; all sizes; former prices to $20; today at... $11.85

$10 and $12 Balmacaans, Winter Overcoats and Raincoats—some of the Balmacaans are Priestley Cravenette. The Winter Overcoats are in browns and mixtures; best styles of the season; all sizes. The Raincoats are warranted not to leak; all sizes in tan and brown; the prices of these run to $12; today, at... $6.85

Also These Extra Specials for Men and Youths

$12 to $18 Suits—too many styles and patterns to describe here; dark mixtures and other favorites, blue serges included; all sizes for men and youths, today, at.. $10

$3, $4 and $5 "Kingly" Trousers—striped worsteds, blue serges, fancy cassimeres and black Thibets; all sizes to 58; today, at... $2.85

Mackinaw Coats—40 different styles and patterns; all best colors and sizes. Usually $6.00, today at $4.95. Usually $7.50, today at $5.95. $8 to $10, today at $6.95.

MAIN BUILDING

A Wonderful Opportunity to Obtain

Solid Gold and Diamond Jewelry

At Record-Breaking Low Prices.

Beautiful articles from well-known Maiden Lane importers.

DIAMOND-SET LAVALLIERES—solid gold with baroque pearl drop; 15-inch soldered link chain; former price $6.50; sale price today, at... $3.75

$40 DIAMOND CLUSTER LAVALLIERES—cluster of nine diamonds set in platinum suspended from a slender bar; solid-gold link chain; today, at... $25

$60 Diamond Cluster Rings at $39

The ring is set with 9 cut diamonds, so cleverly mounted that they give the appearance of a 2-kt. stone. The ring is of 14-kt. gold, and the cluster is mounted high on prongs.

DIAMOND SET SOLID GOLD SCARF PINS, CUFF LINKS OR TIE CLASPS; former prices to $10.50; at... $5

$40 Diamond Cluster Rings

Every one a beauty; every one of exquisite design; every one of workmanship that is only put into $100 rings; today, at... $25

MAIN BUILDING

Gladden the Hearts of the Kiddies by Bringing Them to Toy Town Today.

Just three specials to give you an idea how well Greenhut's is prepared to receive its little friends today.

The Big Store Special Hand Car—Beautifully enameled; spring seat; heavy rubber tires; regularly priced at $4.95; today, at... $3.75

The Big Store Special Automobile—adjustable seat; heavy rubber tires; the adjustable seat makes this automobile adaptable for big or little chaps; regularly $5.95; today, at... $4.45

Dappled Gray Swinging Horses—built on extra strong base; complete with bridle and saddle; regularly $3.50; today, at $2.65

MAIN BUILDING

Men's and Women's $3.50

"Foot Mould" Shoes, Today, at .. $2.95

The acme of comfort and of style. A distinct saving on every pair of this—our favorite make of shoes.

THE WOMEN'S SHOES are the newest styles in gun metal calf, patent leather, tan Russia calf and kidskin; button or lace, plain or tipped toes; cloth or dull kid tops; hand turned and Goodyear welted soles; in all sizes and widths.

THE MEN'S SHOES—All popular leathers, tan Russia calf, patent leather, gun metal calf and kidskin; button or lace. Specially featured is THE NEW FLAT ENGLISH LAST, with blind eyelets, in tan Russia and gun metal calf; all with Goodyear welted soles; all sizes and widths.

Boys' $2.50 and $3 Storm Shoes—extra high cut; made of oil grain leather, in tan and black; buckle at top; solid leather soles; sizes 9 to 13½ and 1 to 5½; today, at... $1.98

Misses' and Children's $2.50 High Cut Tan Button Shoes—heavy soles and good wide toes; fine for bad weather. Sizes 8½ to 11, 11½ to 2; today, at... $1.79

MAIN BUILDING

"Bigstoroll" Music Rolls

For 88-Note Player-Pianos, Today at..... 38c

Every Roll Accurately Cut Fine Musical Effect Guaranteed

Aba Daba Honeymoon.
After the Roses Have Faded Away.
Ave Maria (Gounod)
At the Ball.
Back to the Carolina You Love.
Cavalleria Rusticana
Do the Funny Fox Trot.
Every Road Is the Right Road.
Fatherland, the Motherland.
Follow the Crowd.
He's a Rag Picker.
Humoresque.
In the Land of Let's Pretend.
If That's Your Idea of a Wonderful Time.
Italian Royal March.
I Want to Go Back to Michigan.
In Siam.
In the Town Where I Was Born.
It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary.
Love Moon (Chin Chin).
La Marseillaise.
Lu Lu Fado.
Neath the Shadow of the Pyramids.
Oh, My Love.
On the Shores of Italy.
Picase.
Rosary.
Rose of Italy.
Same Sort of a Girl.
Star Spangled Banner.
Silver Threads Among the Gold
Ta Tao.
They Start the Victrola.
We Take Our Hats Off to You, Mr. Wilson.
When It's Nighttime Down in Burgundy.
When You Play in the Game of Love.
When the Grown Up Ladies Act Like Babies.
When the Angelus Is Ringing.
When You're Away (The Only Girl)
Where Is My Wandering Boy Tonight (Old Ballad)

The following at 75c

Aida.
Barbara of Seville.
Beautiful Blue Danube.
Charge of the Uhlans
Daughter of the Regiment.
Espaneta Waltzes.
Faust.
Fra Diavolo.
German Home Songs
Dance of the Hours (La Giaconda).
Light Cavalry.
Lohengrin.
Lucrecia Borgia.
Napoleon's Last Charge.
Poet and Peasant.
Rigoletto.
William Tell.

The following at 88c

Awakening of the Lion.
Bohemian Girl.
La Boheme.
Carmen.
Die Fledermaus.
Hebrew Medley.
Girl from Utah (Selection).
Jolly Robbers.
Chin Chin (Selection).
Debutante (Selection).
Only Girl (Selection).
Wars of the World (Selection).

MAIN BUILDING

Gift Umbrellas at Special Prices

$2.95 and $3.50 Umbrellas—Fine quality; all silk; sizes for men and women; neat hardwood handles; plain carved or with silver mounts; today, at... $1.95

$3.75 to $5.75 Umbrellas—Extra quality all silk close rolling umbrellas for men and women; fitted with spun, chased, engraved or etched sterling mounted handles for women, and choice sterling mounted handles for men; today, at... $2.95

J. B. G

FRANK SAYS JURORS FEARED VENGEANCE

On Trial as Much as Himself, He Asserts in His Latest Statement.

CALLS HIS TRIAL GROTESQUE

A Fair Trial Impossible in the Atmosphere of Intimidation That Prevailed.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 27.—Leo M. Frank, following his second reverse at the hands of a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, has issued a statement to the public, in which he calls attention to several phases of his trial, conviction, and subsequent appeals to the Supreme Court of the State.

He lays stress upon the fact that the Supreme Court has never reviewed the question of his guilt or innocence, and that the evidence on which he was convicted was considered solely by the jury.

Of the jury he says that they were on trial as much as he; that their very lives hung in the balance, so dangerous was the crowd which surrounded the jail.

The statement follows:

"To the Public: Again I have met with another reverse. I am not a lawyer; I am not conversant with these matters, and so I cannot comment on this latest legal phase of my case. What appears to me the big issue, the issue rising far above matters of practice and legal wrangling, is that with which I am conversant, namely, that I am innocent of this dreadful charge, and that, standing today convicted, I have been prosecuted wrongfully and grotesquely for a crime of which I have no knowledge.

"I have been tried but once, in August, 1913, before twelve jurors, at which time a verdict was reached. Since that time I have been before both Superior and Supreme Courts, where the legality of the proceedings was reviewed. The evidence at my trial, the question of my guilt or innocence, has never been reviewed, except before Judge Roan, who expressed at least a reasonable doubt as to my guilt. With this exception my counsel but questioned the legal processes and asked the various Judges to remedy the defects and legal errors in my trial and to consider the legal status of the trial conditions and the verdict.

"In all of these various motions guilt or innocence was not in the issues. We only desired the Judges to correct the legal errors set out by my counsel. The higher Judges have never, in delivering an opinion, stated in the opinion their conclusion as to my innocence or guilt. That has been and legally could be expressed but once—by the jury.

Jurors Feared for Their Lives.

"And that trial in August, 1913.

"I mean no disrespect, but when I pause to think of the conditions surrounding that trial I am horrified. If that was a trial; if those conditions which obtained constitute a legal, judicial trial; if the issue of life and death could be reasonably presumed to be faithfully considered in such an atmosphere—then God help all of us! I feel for the twelve gentlemen of the jury. Just consider their predicament. They were on trial, too; their very lives hung in the balance. There were thirteen men on trial for life at my trial—the jurors and myself.

"Those twelve men lived through twenty-nine days of a trial; they heard hundreds of witnesses; they listened to the impassioned and vehement arguments of counsel; they paid attention to his Honor's charge. But it is significant that they heard the unruly and unseemly demonstrations both within and without the courtroom; they heard the applause when the prosecution scored a point, the disapproval when the defense won a point; they knew that the court was adjourned from Saturday until Monday to prevent a possible impending outbreak; they saw the Chief of the Atlanta police and the Colonel of the militia in conference with his Honor the Judge. They knew what the conference meant; they knew what the demonstration portended. Their verdict protected them from harm.

"Nor can there be any doubt that his Honor anticipated acquittal. He realized the feeling of the throng in and about the Court House, and to protect an innocent man from harm requested my attorney, as it afterward appeared, to waive my presence when the verdict was rendered. This is further borne out by his public expression of his doubt of my guilt when he overruled our motion for a new trial. Who can say that in a friendlier atmosphere his Honor's expression would have not been stronger and his action on the motion different?

"That such conditions as obtained at my trial are recognized by the Georgia Supreme Court as vitiating a verdict and destroying the value of a trial so held can be seen by the following quotation from 144 the Eighty-first Georgia, Pages 558-560:

But can any man say with certainty that such things have no influence upon him? Can any of us know how far our minds are influenced by applause or excitement in a crowd which surrounds us? Can any of us say, even in this court, that this or that piece of testimony, or this or that argument of counsel, has not influenced our minds? Our minds are so constituted that it is impossible to say what impression scenes of this kind would make upon us unless we had determined beforehand that the prisoner was guilty or innocent. The question here is not what effect these things did have upon the minds of the jury, but what effect they were calculated to produce. We cannot determine what effect they did have, but it is apparent what effect they were calculated to have.

"Our jurors may say that they were uninfluenced by the unruly conditions surrounding my trial. They may say it honestly and truthfully. But subconsciously the atmosphere, pregnant with latent violence, must have guided them. It could not have been otherwise They were but human.

"As the subject matter of the trial, I declare, without fear of contradiction, that it was not shown that the negro perjurer, Jim Conley, who has a long Police Court record, and who has been arrested several times for disorderly conduct, had either the motive to conceive the crime nor the opportunity to commit it. Conley lied and lied again, under oath, innumerable times. He admitted lying and perjury at the trial on the stand. A recent publication, treating of my case, states: 'The world has never discovered a direct means of determining when a liar under oath is not a liar under oath.' I take it that as far as Conley is concerned, this is the meat of the proposition.

Probabilities of Conley's Guilt.

"On that tragic April 26, 1913, I was occupied with my usual duties, attending to my business and doing my work. I had a right to be there, and I was surrounded by my immediate office force. Conley, filled with drink, and with a flask of whisky in his pocket, admits that he was hiding in a dark place, away from the vision of the passerby, and in close proximity to the stairway leading from the second floor. I was working busily, and was accessible to all who wished to see me. Conley was lurking in a dark place and sleeping off the effects of a drunk. My statements have stood the acid test of truth and the test of time. Conley, under oath, replaces one lie with another innumerable times. Who would you expect to commit a crime under those circumstances? In whose brain of these two, mine or Conley's, would you look for devilment to be begotten? Who of the two would you rather encounter alone in a big building? That which is humanly possible happens only in a reasonable, natural way.

"Do you believe that Conley could not have committed this crime? Do you believe that he did not have even better opportunity than any one else? If it is possible that the drink-filled, vicious Conley could have committed this crime, isn't it most probable and plausible that he did do it? He certainly had the opportunity, and, judging him from his condition at the time and his past police record, a motive could be very readily assigned for his act. And he has lied time without number—and under oath at that. A creature like Conley, who has no respect for his oath or God, certainly has no respect for any living creature—not even himself.

"I have no knowledge of this transaction. I have made my statement and that still stands as the truth, for I am innocent. I cannot believe that this community can be hoodwinked by a wily negro criminal. Before you can take the word of this colossal negro perjurer and liar, he must show that he is himself innocent. How can you take his word? Isn't it apparent that he is lying to this very day? His testimony on the stand, his vicious and shady character, his self-incriminating expressions irretrievably damn him and prove my innocence.

"LEO M. FRANK.

"Nov. 27, 1914."

LAST PLEA TO SUPREME COURT

Frank's Counsel Will Argue for a Writ of Error on Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—On Monday, before the Supreme Court of the United States, Henry Alexander of counsel for Leo M. Frank, who was convicted in the Georgia courts of murdering a factory girl in 1913, will make the next to the last possible effort to save the life of the condemned prisoner. He will then ask the court's leave to present a petition for a writ of error that would bring up the question of a retrial. If leave is refused, or the petition is later denied, counsel's only recourse will be to the pardoning power of Georgia's executive.

The case will reach the Supreme Court of the United States under curious circumstances. The writ of error has already been denied by two members of the court, but to laymen, at least, the denials seem based on technicalities. In his opinion denying the writ, Mr. Justice Holmes expressed a grave doubt whether due process of law had been accorded the accused, but because he could not set aside the opinion of the Supreme Court of Georgia that the motion to set aside the verdict came too late, he refused to intervene.

A curius point about Mr. Justice Holmes's opinion, which undoubtedly has encouraged counsel to hope for more favorable action from the full bench of the Supreme Court, is that the Justice saw a denial of justice in a phase of the trial not especially emphasized by counsel.

A WOMAN'S PLEA FOR FRANK.

She Gives a Dozen Reasons for Believing Conley Guilty.

THE TIMES has received from a woman in Atlanta, who has had no connection with the Frank case on either side, the following article which the writer captions "A Dozen Reasons Why I Believe Conley Slew the Little Phagan Girl." Telegraphic inquiries to THE TIMES correspondent in Atlanta regarding the writer brought an answer testifying to her good character.

Regarding the statements made in her article the writer says:

If necessary I can prove any statement made in the inclosed article; but I hardly think anybody in Atlanta will have the courage to dispute them. I only wish they would; I wish somebody would show me that I am wrong, for as long as they are going to hang Frank I would rather believe he deserves it. As it is, my heart is about to burst from the injustice of it.

Here is the article she sent to THE TIMES:

I suppose I should begin this article by saying that the Jewish people of the United States of America have offered me $10,000,000 to write something in defense of Leo M. Frank, a man of their religion, who is facing a death penalty imposed upon him by the courts of Georgia. Of course the Jewish people of America would know that the statement was utterly false; but I do not exaggerate when I say that no one has yet dared publicly to express his belief in Frank's innocence without being accused of having been bought with Jewish money. Personally, I do not believe the Jews of Atlanta would spend one penny to shield a criminal of their race, but I am almost alone in my belief. Why, a friend who was with me recently in the fitting room of a large department store, where I had gone to have a suit altered, accidentally let it drop that I thought Frank innocent. And the woman who was fitting me! She turned as white as death, and said in a voice that literally trembled with passion: "Since that dirty Smith (the negro's lawyer) has come out for Frank a lot of people have changed; they haven't got sense enough to know that the Jews paid him to change."

For once in my life I was speechless. My friend looked at me and winked. Then I summoned courage to ask:

"Do you know this to be true?"

"Certainly. Rabbi Mark told the Jews they had to pay Smith." She stopped for breath, then added: "Why do you believe that Jew innocent?"

At first I thought I would not answer, because my friend had warned me, when the fitter had gone out for pins, to be careful or else she would unintentionally ruin my suit. So I hesitated a long time before saying:

"The little short, thick, yellowish negro has never explained perfectly to my satisfaction why the sawdust and cinders of the basement floor were ground so thoroughly into the poor little girl's face. He didn't explain why the sawdust was in the inner passages of her nose. The doctors said only by suction could they have been drawn up there—they had to be breathed there. And yet the little thick, yellowish negro swore that Mary Phagan was dead when he put her down, and more than that, he said she was wrapped up nicely in a cotton sack!"

The woman looked puzzled. "Why, I didn't read about that," she said.

And that's just it. Not many people who are so prejudiced have read all the case. I have not only read it, but have every line printed about the Frank case on file, and I know that it is a physical impossibility for Frank to have murdered Mary Phagan on the second floor of the factory, and go through all the manoeuvres the negro said he did in the time—time—now you've got me. I'll just have to quote the negro here:

"The little girl came in 'bout 12:10 and went upstairs, and I heard her scream. Then Miss Monteen Stover came in."

And the State's own witnesses proved that Monteen Stover was there at 12:05. In other words, Conley's story, as was often the case, didn't fit in regard to the time element.

Yesterday a man asked me:

"Why do you believe Frank to be innocent?"

I smiled, but refused to discuss the subject with him, knowing he was a firm believer in Frank's guilt.

"You can't tell me," he taunted.

Again I smiled. "Put it another way," I returned. "Ask me why I think the negro is guilty."

He did.

And here are my reasons:

1. The notes tell the whole story. The writer had but one idea in his woolly head when he wrote them: to lay the blame on a man as far unlike himself, from a physical standpoint, as possible. So the short, thick, yellowish negro described a long, tall, black one as the murderer. He mentioned it twice in the first note, and then, for fear he had not made his meaning clear, scribbled another one in which he said the long, tall, black negro did it by himself. (For if the long, tall, black negro did it by himself, nobody would suspect the short, thick, yellowish one of helping him.) Thus, it was quite necessary for Conley to write the second note, because, while the first one put the blame on the long, black one, there was a possibility of the detectives suspecting that the black negro had an accomplice. It was a shrewd brain that caused the murderer to scrawl the second note. It was necessary for his ultimate vindication. He thought surely the people would know that she was pushed down the hole; so he unconsciously described the manner in which she was killed.

2. Through the whole length of Conley's story on the stand he never once mentioned the cord that was found tied around the child's neck, tied so tightly that her tongue was choked out. The negro carefully avoided saying anything about the cord. He dared not trust himself there. It was too fresh in his mind how he had killed her. His voice would have betrayed him if he had spoken of the cord; so he kept away from it. And yet—if Mary Phagan was dead when Conley found her, and was killed by falling against a machine, where did the cord come from—and why was her tongue hanging out of her mouth?

3. Conley swore that he talked with Frank on the street the morning prior to the murder. And yet, though it was supposed to have been on a thoroughfare that was traveled mostly by men who knew Frank, where is the man, woman, or child who saw them engaged in this conversation?

4. Why did Conley never mention the purse, flowers, and ribbon? None but a negro criminal would have been cruel enough to take such spoils. That was no white man's act.

5. When the attorney for the defense asked every detective on the force, "Would you believe Conley on his oath?" how many answered yes? Not one! How could they? Why, had not Conley himself admitted that he had a way of looking down when he lied? And yet they are going to hang a respectable white man on that negro's word. For you can't get around it, try as you will; Conley's testimony is all they ever had against Leo M. Frank.

6. Why did Conley wait a whole month before he admitted he could write? Because the detectives were that long in finding out that he could. He denied it steadily until they faced him with other notes he had written, pawn tickets he had signed, &c.

7. Why was Conley arrested? He was found washing a bloody shirt.

8. Why did Conley hide behind the bureau when he went to his home the day after the murder? His wife said he did it to frighten her.

9. How many of Conley's negro associates would say they would believe him on oath? Not one!

10. What did the girls who worked in the factory swear about him? That they were scared of him, that he often got drunk and would lie on the floor where they sometimes stumbled over him.

11. How did Conley think up the tale he told on the witness stand? Conley didn't have to think. He read every paper and knew the detectives were working on the theory that the murder was committed on the second floor. He read, studied the papers from morning until night, and knew exactly what story to tell. And he told it, though many parts of it were inconsistent.

12. What part of Conley's story was inconsistent?

(a) He swore he watched for Frank Thanksgiving Day, and that his "lady friend" called, all dressed in white polka-dotted dress and white shoes and stockings. And yet—though the attorneys for the defense tried for hours to make him change his testimony (that Thanksgiving Day having been a very cold, snow-covered one) he never did. He still adhered to the statement that Frank's "lady" was dressed in white, and the poor defense was doing its best to have him dress the woman in warmer clothes. Think of it—white shoes and stockings and a thin white dress on the coldest day for that time of the year that Atlanta has ever known!

(b) Leo M. Frank proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that he was in charge of the entertainment at the Jewish Orphans' Home that day. He was helping the little fatherless and motherless ones of his race—his people, and God's own chosen ones. Could any man have proved a better alibi? And yet—on a criminal negro's word they are going to hang this man; and he has already uttered our good Saviour's words: "Father, forgive them; they know not what they do."

It's too late to save him now. He is doomed to die, and though he will not meet death on a cross as did our blessed Lord, still Christ's own prayer will be in his heart—"Father, forgive them."

And Justice will stand near, blinded as if all the powder in the European nations had exploded in her face. Not that I have any complaint to make of the higher courts of the State. As I understand it, Frank was only found guilty in the first trial, the other courts only passing upon the trial Judge's rulings. But I do believe that the jurors were unconsciously influenced by the noise in the streets outside the courtroom. And, oh, people of the world, is this fair? The last words of the Solicitor's speech to the jury were these:

"And, gentlemen of the jury, if Conley had written those notes in the basement, would he have written them on paper found only in the office?" And yet it had been proved by a dozen witnesses, or rather three dozen, that that paper was found mostly in the basement, right where Conley could have got it.

The jury went to the jury room thinking that the Solicitor's statement was correct. The fact is, it was unfair and misleading. I'll leave it to the world. Even the people who want Frank to hang will know this was wrong. It does seem to me that a Prosecuting Attorney should be forced to deliver a speech strictly in accordance with what has been proved in the trial; or else what's the use of a trial? And yet—Leo M. Frank will hang.

And, as I have said before, he will go to the Father, whose own Son was a Jew, with these words:

"Father, forgive them; they know not what they do."

SLATON TO REVIEW CASE.

If Clemency Is Asked Governor Says He Will Read All the Testimony.

Justice will be given by the Governor of Georgia to Leo M. Frank, convicted of the murder of little Mary Phagan, the girl who worked in the pencil factory in Atlanta where Frank was Superintendent, if the Supreme Court of the United States denies the application for a writ of error to be made to that body as a whole. Gov. John M. Slaton, who is at the Waldorf, made clear his attitude yesterday to a TIMES reporter.

"If an application for Executive clemency should be made to me," said Gov. Slaton, "I shall read every word of the testimony and form my opinion from the evidence. I have not followed the case and its developments closely, and I can say that I have not the slightest opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the convicted man. When I arrive at my own conclusion I shall write out an opinion, as I always do when application is made for Executive clemency. I shall be guided solely by the merits of the case and my own conscience. The people have recognized that the courts are likely to make mistakes just like human beings, and for that reason they have invested their Executives with the pardoning power. In using this power I regard one individual as another, without respect to race or creed.

"I don't want the impression to go out that the State of Georgia and the Governor of Georgia could not give justice to a Jew. I believe such an impression has been created, because I receive letters from persons everywhere, the majority of them appealing to me on behalf of the convicted man. I have left instructions that none of these letters are to be given to me unless they come from responsible persons, because I believe I am in a better position to find out whether justice has been done Leo M. Frank than is the man living in Chicago or San Francisco.

"The question simply is this: If Leo M. Frank is guilty he ought to be hanged. If he is not guilty then he ought to be saved from the penalty. Frank shall not be a victim of injustice simply because he is a Jew. I desire to have it understood distinctly that neither the people of Georgia nor I have any ill feeling against any race. To the contrary, my personal friends embrace all races and religions, and I think my feelings are typical of Georgians.

"One of the original Trustees of the State of Georgia, from the Crown, was a Jew, named Minis. Today no lineage is stronger and purer and no family more respected and admired than the Minis family. The late Joseph Hirsch, Superintendent of the Grady Hospital, a fine, generous-hearted citizen, was a Jew. Mrs. Anna Weis, Superintendent of High Schools in Atlanta, a woman of extraordinary ability, comes from the Jewish race. The same is true of V. H. Kreigshaber, Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce of our capital city. Savannah points with pride to two of its former Mayors, both of whom were Jews.

"My own personal feelings toward the Jewish people may be judged from the fact that Mr. Phillips, my law partner for nineteen years, is a Jew.

"It is true that a certain kind of prejudice has risen in the South against Frank, but it is the prejudice of the employe against the employer. The fact that the head of a large factry is accused of attacking a girl, one of his employes, has been sufficient to give rise to this kind of prejudice.

"What my decision will be I cannot now say, or body of men will influence me. After I have reached a conclusion I will adhere to it. Whether this conclusion is with or against public opinion will not affect my judgment in the slightest degree. I will be responsible for my actions and will be responsible to my conscience."

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All in all, it is a truly astonishing work of reference, and for practical purposes has nothing to yield to its larger rivals.

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Oklahoma.
I want to tell you how enthusiastic I am about this encyclopædia. I had not possessed the set two hours until I needed some information in a hurry for a speech I was to make. I was in the college library, so I consulted the larger encyclopædias there. I looked and could not find what I wanted. I hurried home, and behold, it was in the Everyman.
I took a volume into all of my classes this morning and told them about the set. I am almost sure that some will buy the books on my recommendation. We are reading Macaulay's Life of Johnson in two sections, and I showed them what an aid the set would be in preparing their assignment. Tonight one of those boys came around to my room to look up a point he wanted for a debate. He said he could not find it in the Britannica. We found it in the Everyman.
—Harry B. O'Brien.

BRYAN DISCUSSES PLAN TO FREE SEAS

Peruvian Minister Explains Proposal for Neutral American Zones Devoted to Trade.

BRAZIL FEELS ITS WAY

Our Course Yet Undetermined, Her Ambassador Learns—European Diplomats Foresee Many Difficulties.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Secretary of State Bryan today discussed in a guarded way the suggestions that have been made to this Government by various Governments in Latin America looking to the complete neutralization of the territorial water of the Western Hemisphere, if not of outside waters on the high seas across which American commerce normally passes. Mr. Bryan, without disclosing the precise nature of the suggestions or the names of the Governments that had made them, said that the United States had the suggestions under advisement.

Mr. Bryan said that he could not say whether the suggestions had been made individually or whether the Latin American countries, after agreeing on a plan that was acceptable to them, merely had presented substantially identical suggestions to the United States.

Ambassador da Gama of Brazil and the Peruvian Minister, F. A. Pezet, called on Mr. Bryan this afternoon. The Peruvian Minister communicated to Mr. Bryan in detail today the proposal of his Government for the establishment of neutral zones in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. In effect, the plan would extend the territorial waters of neutral countries from the present limit of three miles to a designated meridian within which merchantmen of all nations would be free from molestation.

Ambassador da Gama took up with Mr. Bryan the general subject of concerted action on the part of the Pan-American republics to effect a restoration of trade between the two continents. He had been instructed to sound the American Government as to its attitude toward the various suggestions which had been advanced, but Mr. Bryan informed him the Washington Government had not determined upon its course.

The Brazilian Government has advanced no proposal, but has been anxious to ascertain the attitude of the American Government before making formal suggestions. Beyond admitting that the various suggestions were under careful consideration, Secretary Bryan declined to discuss the views of the Washington Government. To one diplomat, however, he pointed out the desire of the United States to take no action which would meet with the disfavor of any of the chief belligerents and might impair the influence of this Government when the time for the settlement of the war arrived.

From what a leading South American diplomat said this morning it seems that everything is waiting on the United States. The Latin American Foreign Offices already have sounded some of the belligerent Governments of Europe in a tentative way.

While it is reported that the attitude of Great Britain toward the neutralization zone plan is at least sympathetic, and that the British Government is not averse to the suggestion, it was predicted in European diplomatic circles here tonight that nothing would develop out of the Latin American suggestion.

It is thought that neither Great Britain nor any other belligerent power would consent to the neutralization of waters in the Western Hemisphere, unless all the naval powers in the war were parties to the arrangement, and it was pointed out by one diplomat that it would be difficult to reach such an agreement between all the belligerents having navies—England, France, Russia, Germany, Japan, Austria, and Turkey. The Austrian, Russian, and Turkish fleets probably would not operate in American waters in this war, but they would have to be parties to the agreement.

On the other hand it was pointed out that since the beginning of the war the British Government had taken the position that it could not, in any way, consent to the restriction of the movements of the British fleet. England would certainly not agree to order its warships not to operate in American waters so long as German warships were known to be operating there and were suspected of obtaining supplies from North or South American shores.

European diplomats here said tonight the matter of the South American suggestions had not been brought to their attention in any official way, and that if the matter had been taken up with their Governments it had been through direct communication with European capitals.

It was admitted by diplomats tonight that it was very natural for the Latin American nations to seek to do everything possible to protect their commerce from possible annoyance, but it was insisted that the suggestions that had been made by the South American nations involved a distinctly new departure in international law, and it would probably be very difficult to obtain such an agreement between England and Germany. Several European diplomats said that while the suggestion was interesting, it was not taken seriously.

In behalf of England it was asserted that the British Navy was able to coal from British and French islands in the Pacific and Atlantic, and did not have to depend on Latin-American nations for coal or communication. But in the case of Germany it was asserted that warships of that nation operating in the Pacific and Atlantic now depended mainly on Latin-American countries, and upon captured British, French, and Russian steamships engaged in South American trade for provisions and supplies.

The statement was also made that if Latin American nations were unable to enforce strict neutrality on land it would be even more difficult for them to maintain effectively the establishment of a so-called neutral zone at sea.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 27.—The Prensa, in an editorial article today, asserts that the plans of France and Great Britain as to the preservation of the neutrality of Colombia and Ecuador do not contemplate any attack on the sovereignty of these countries. France and Great Britain, the newspaper says, will ask the good offices of the United States to make this neutrality respected. They will in no sense intervene.

The Prensa advises the countries of South America to observe the strictest neutrality in the present war.

The Nacion, referring to the presence of Dr. R. S. Naon, the Ambassador of Argentina, in Philadelphia on Nov. 24 and his discussion of trade matters, urges the industries of the United States to take advantage of the present conditions and develop business relations with Argentina. It says American business men should send traveling men to Argentina to show their wares and give publicity to their intentions.

$25,000 BAIL FOR SIEGEL.

Isaac D. Levy and Alexander Herman Are His Bondsmen.

Henry Siegel, former head of the failed Siegel department stores and private bank, who was convicted of a misdemeanor before Justice William W. Clark in Geneseo, Livingston County, last Monday night, appeared yesterday before Justice Hendrick in the Supreme Court with Isaac D. Levy, President of the Oppenheim-Collins Realty Company, and Alexander Herman, banker of 5 Wall Street, as his bondsmen. Siegel was fined $1,000 by Justice Clark and sentenced to ten months in prison, the prison sentence being suspended until next June, when the convicted man is to appear before Justice Clark in Geneseo and show whether he has fulfilled his promise to try to make a substantial payment to the depositors who had more than $2,000,000 in his private bank. He was required to furnish $25,000 bail, and being unable to do this in Geneseo, was paroled in the custody of John B. Stanchfield, his counsel, for ten days.

The real estate offered by Mr. Levy as security for the bond was readily accepted, but objection was raised by Assistant District Attorneys to property Mr. Herman offered. The court agreed to accept the bond of $25,000 over the objection. The National Surety Company put up the original bond for Siegel when he was indicted and required to furnish $25,000 bail, but Mr. Levy and Mr. Herman were to have indemnified them.

Assistant District Attorney Train, who conducted the prosecution of Siegel, will confer with Mr. Whitman next Monday, when it will be determined whether Siegel is to be tried on any of the remaining indictments against him.

Depositors of Henry Siegel & Co., bankers, held a meeting at the University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street, last night and decided to send a letter to Assistant District Attorney Train, urging that further prosecution of Henry Siegel be abandoned temporarily until it is seen whether the convicted man is going to carry out his promise to make restitution. The letter will convey the thanks of the depositors to Mr. Train for his presentation of the case against Siegel.

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—As the result of a long-standing Black Hand feud, 100 Italians at a funeral Thursday night engaged in a pitched battle with stilettos, revolvers, and blackjacks, and one of them was fatally wounded. Seven of the belligerents were arrested. They were held by Recorder Mara yesterday for further examination.

JERSEY CITY.—Two river pirates in a race for the Jersey shore escaped the police of Manhattan yesterday to fall into the clutches of the Jersey City police. They were Louis Worrell, 45 years old, a junkman, of 210½ Seventh Street, and his helper, William McVicker, 30 years old, of 169 Railroad Avenue.

BELLEVILLE.—E. M. Simmons of 20 Central Avenue, Caldwell, jumped from his stalled auto yesterday at the Rutger Street crossing of the Erie Railroad as a train approached. He escaped, but his car was wrecked.

PASSAIC.—Irving Bowker, the 12-year-old son of Fire Chief Reginald H. Bowker of this city, was perhaps fatally injured yesterday while playing football. He fell on a stone, fracturing his skull.

GLASSBORO.—James Glover, age 17, while hunting at Blackwood yesterday had his neck broken by a fall from a tree. Two brothers who were with him took his body home.

BELVIDERE.—Thomas Payne, a veteran of the Crimean war, and the oldest person in Warren County, has just celebrated his 98th birthday. He is hale and hearty.

BELVIDERE.—Edward Van Auken, Fire Warden of Blairstown Township, in his report of the recent forest fires, says he believes they were started deliberately. One thousand five hundred acres in Warren County were burned.

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Greatest Stock of Christmas Books Anywhere.

New York: Old and New.
Its Streets, Its Story, and Landmarks. With many illustrations from prints and photographs. By Rufus Rockwell Wilson. Buckram binding. 2 vols. $1.95 set.

Marken and Its People.
By George Wharton Edwards. Illustrated in color and duotone from original sketches. Handsomely bound in cloth. Price, $1.25.

Gallantry: An Eighteenth Century Dizain.
In Ten Comedies, with an Afterpiece. By James Branch Cabell. Illustrated in color by Howard Pyle. Price, 25c.

Uncle Sam's Modern Miracles.
By William Atherton Dupuy. This is a record of the big things the Government is doing. Some of the chapter headings are: Conquering Contagion; Awaking the Filipino; Recompensing the Indian; Transforming Deserts; Shackling the Mississippi. Illustrated from photographs. Price, $1.12.

When We Were Children.
Stories of Children of Famous Men and Women. By Amy Steedman. Price, $1.35.

The Nursery Rhyme Book.
Edited by Andrew Lang. Illustrated by L. Lestie Brooke. Price, 90c.

A Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics.
Pictures in color by Maxwell Parrish. Large 8vo. Originally sold for $2.50. Our price, $1.50.

Legends and Stories of Italy.
By Amy Steedman. Illustrated in color by Katharine Cameron. Price, $1.50.

Illustrated Bible Stories.
For Young and Old. By Ian Maclaren. A complete story of Bible history, narrating in the order of time all the teachings and events recorded in Scripture, from Genesis to Revelation. Published at $2.00. Our price, 75c.

The Line of Love.
By James B. Cabell. Illustrated by Howard Pyle. Price, 25c.

Nansen on "Russia's Land of the Future."

Through Siberia.
By Fridtjof Nansen. Translated by Arthur G. Chater. Illustrated with many pictures from photographs and maps. Price, $4.50.

Cathedrals of Northern Spain.
Their History and Architecture. By Charles Rudy. Illustrated. Boxed. Price, $1.25.

Barnes' Popular History of United States.
A thoroughly reliable and up-to-date history of this country, without a "dry" line in it. Revised up to date. Complete in one volume. Price, $1.25.

Old Christmas.
By Washington Irving. Pictures in color by Cecil Aldin. Price, 54c.

Ivanhoe
By Sir Walter Scott. Illustrated with reproductions in color of twelve original drawings. by Maurice Greiffenhagen.

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By Sir Lawrence Gomme. 22 full-page plates and others. Price, $1.80.

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With illustrations in color by Paul Woodroff and songs by Joseph Moorat. Regular price, $2.50. Our price, 50c.

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Tales Told Again. By Louey Chisholm. With pictures by Katharine Cameron, in color. Price, $1.35.

Woman and War.
By Olive Schreiner. Price 45c.

Rada, a Christmas Tragedy of the Balkans.
By Alfred Noyes. Price, 54c.

Little Old Belgium.
By Reginald Wright Kauffman. Price, 36c.

Treitschke.
Selections from lectures on politics. By Heinrich von Treitschke. Price, 68c.

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Armageddon and After. An exposé of the causes that made war inevitable. Written by an author who knows Germany and France intimately. By Cloudesley Brereton. Price, 45c.

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By Edmund von Mach. Price, 90c.

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15.00	Shakespeare's Works	40	½ leath.	9.50
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For Girls, for Misses, for Young Women
Warmth-Giving, Smart, Suitable, Becoming

FROM THE SET FOR THE TINIEST TODDLER to the Furs for the smartly attired young woman, these are worthy of consideration by every one who has Furs in mind.

Made of carefully chosen skins, with the best linings, in the prettiest designs.

Girls' Lamb and Angora Sets	95c., $1.95, $2.75
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Girls' imitation Ermine Sets	$3.95, $4.95 to $9.50
Girls' imitation Ermine Muffs	$1.95
Girls' White Moufflon Sets	$5.95
Girls' Iceland Fox Sets	$7.50 to $13.75
Girls' and Misses' Kit Coney Sets, pillow Muff and animal Scarf	$10 to $15
Misses' Red Fox Sets, beautifully colored	$10 to $15
Misses' Natural Raccoon Sets	$15
Misses' Hamster Sets, fancy dip Muff and fancy Scarf	$20
Misses' Natural Lynx Sets, pillow Muff and shaped Scarf	$25
Misses' Natural Raccoon Sets, pillow Muff and two-skin animal Scarf,	$35
Misses' Iceland Fox Sets	$12.50, $17.50, $15
Misses' separate Muffs, natural opossum and skunk-opossum,	$1.50, $2.50 to $4.50

Second Floor, Fulton and Bond Streets.

A Remarkable Disposal of Beautiful Leather Articles
40% or So Under Usual Prices

THOUGH NOT SO LARGE, this is just as good a Sale as the Leather Goods event of some weeks ago here, which was talked about then as the greatest offering of Leather Goods ever made in New York.

The leather articles are all of them "gifty"—and as usable for card prizes and similar purposes as they are for fine Christmas gifts.

Every one of them combines UTILITY with beauty and worth—and that is a fine combination.

We secured them under circumstances which make it possible to sell them at near to half price—and one of those circumstances is the fact that there are hardly any two pieces alike.

$2.75 to $10.50 Jewel Boxes at $1.75 to $6.25
$2 to $10.50 Necktie Cases at $1.25 to $6.25
$1.75 to $2 Cases of Playing Cards at $1 to $1.25
$1.75 to $6.50 Writing Cases at 98c. to $3.98
$1.35 to $5 Letter Racks at 89c. to $3
$1.75 to $3.50 Stamp Boxes at 98c. to $1.98
98c. to $2.25 Ink Wells at 59c. to $1.49

All sorts of other leather articles are included at similarly low prices. Come early, for first choice is certainly well worth while in this sale.

Main Floor.

Silk Remnants : : A Sale
50c a Yard, Values to $1.25

THE ACCUMULATION of a number of ends of fine Silks, suggestive of holiday gifts, of fancy work, all the uses of the season, as well as for one's own garbing.

Lengths from 1 to 10 yards. Including messaline, taffeta, satins and novelty silks. Prices will fairly average half the usual. Fair color range, but not all colors in any one kind of Silk. None C. O. D. No mail or telephone orders filled.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Girl's Dance Frocks, Value $30 to $40, at $19.75 and $25

Those at $19.75 are artistically made of crepe de chine and Oriental lace, mounted upon net, and in one of the latest of the season's designs. A touch of crystal passementerie adds charm.

Those at $25 are of satin meteor and shadow lace upon net foundation, very prettily draped.

Both are in such colors as maize, blue, white, pink, etc. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits, Values to $40, $25

Several new and handsome models in these attractive broadcloth Suits.

Some have collars of skunk, some are quite elaborately trimmed with borders of skunk-opossum. Black, dark blue, green, Ethiopian brown, etc. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 in the lot.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Men's High Class Furnishings and Hats

ACCEPTABLE for Christmas gifts, are assembled in most attractive assortments, at reasonable prices.

Very Special Values for Today, Saturday, in

Men's Extra Large Open End Silk Scarfs, in an excellent assortment of designs and colorings - - - - - at 48c

Men's Imported Open-End Silk Scarfs, made of extra quality silk, Actual Values $1.50 to 2.00, at 85c

Men's Pure Silk Shirts, satin stripes, custom finish, at $3.35

Men's Imported Reefers, of pure thread silk, . . at $4.50

Men's Blanket Robes, $3.25, 6.75

Men's House and Smoking Jackets, of double-faced cloth, - Each $4.90

Men's Fine Imported Derby Hats, in the newest shapes, Reduced from $5.00, - - to $2.50

Men's Velour Hats, Imported, - Each $4.50, 7.00

Men's Smart Shoes at $4.75

Values $6.00 to 8.00 a pair

Made on the most fashionable flat lasts with broad heels, in button and lace models. The leathers include patent, black and tan calfskin.

Also Today, Another Extraordinary Offering of

Men's and Young Men's Winter Overcoats and Suits, at $18.50

Regular Values $25.00, 28.00 and 30.00

THE OVERCOATS include some silk-lined dress coats, in black or oxford; also slip-on loose-fitting models and many handsome form-fitting, silk-lined two and three button double-breasted effects for young men.

THE SUITS present a wonderful variety of the season's smartest one, two, three and four button styles, in solid colors and a splendid variety of stripes, plaids, checks and mixtures.

The sizes are 33 to 46 inch chest measure, in long, short and stout proportions.

Men's Silk-lined Overcoats, at $25.00

Actual Values $30.00, 35.00 and 40.00

Dress Overcoats in medium box or form-fitting single or double breasted models; also a large variety of loose-fitting raglans and kimono sleeve style; Great Coats and Ulsters, many London made, sizes 33 to 50 chest measure.

Full Dress and Dinner Suits, at $25.00

Actual Values $35.00, 37.50 and 40.00

All silk lined, galloon silk trimmed or plain edge, sizes 33 to 48, in all proportions.

In the Men's Motor Apparel Section, we will offer the following attractive values:

Men's Fur-lined Coats, at $47.50

Natural muskrat lined, beaver collar. The shell is of good quality dark gray coating and lined with full piece natural muskrat fur. Large warm genuine beaver collar.

Men's Raccoon Fur Coats, at $46.50

of good quality carefully selected and well matched natural raccoon skins, warm wool lining.

Great News About Victrolas.
A Victrola Run by Electricity at $250.

This greatest improvement, since the introduction of the first Victrola, was announced by Abraham & Straus for the first time yesterday afternoon.

FOR YEARS the idea of running a machine by electricity has engaged the attention of the makers, and it is particularly important now that dancing academies use the machine so much and electricity is in almost every home. We are informed by the VICTOR COMPANY that they have conquered all difficulties, and about December 1 will have the machine VICTROLA XVI for $250. As soon as it arrives we will announce it. Wait for it if you have electricity.

A New $150 Victrola That Holds 130 Records.

FOR THOSE WHO HAVE NO ELECTRICITY or do not care to pay so much, the new VICTROLA XIV, now on sale here, is very interesting—very beautiful case, and locked album compartment to hold nine ten-inch albums in vertical position, and four twelve-inch lying flat, giving capacity of 90 TEN-INCH, and 40 TWELVE-INCH RECORDS. $150.

The New December Records Are Great.
Out Today, November 28.

THERE ARE four double-record Dance numbers, 12 inch, including two fox trot doubles that are very fascinating and tintillating. $1.25 each.

Two Beautiful Old Xmas Hymns.

The rendition of these hymns by chorus and chimes is so perfect that it is a demonstration of the improvement in sound recording—"While Shepherds Watched"—reverse, "It Came Upon a Midnight Clear"—superb music—No. 35412—12 inch, $1.25.

Two other beautiful Christmas double records come in the educational numbers—well worth hearing.

The Red Seal Records are unusually Fine.

Martinelli sings the aria, "Heaven and Ocean," from Gioconda; Julia Culp sings "Auld Lang Syne"; Alma Gluck is perfect in "Comin' Thru the Rye"; McCormack sings "My Wild Irish Rose"; Alda sings the great waltz song from Sari; Caruso and Gluck sing a beautiful duet; McCormack and Lucy Isabelle Marsh sing an Aida duet, and there are other records remarkably good. A SUPERB LIST FOR OPENING THE HOLIDAY SEASON. Hear them all played in our sound-proof Victrola Room, Fourth Floor, West Building.

Special Features of Our 5% Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates:

1. They are secured by mortgages on property worth at least 50% more than the amount loaned.
2. Provision is made for installment payments on every mortgage, thus gradually increasing the margin of security.
3. The principal and interest is guaranteed by a Company with a capital and surplus of $2,500,000.

New York Mortgage & Security Co
(Under supervision of New York State Banking Department)
Capital and Surplus, $2,500,000
135 Broadway 203 Montague St.
New York Brooklyn

BANDIT, A SUICIDE, HAD POSED AS COUNT

Condon, Who Held Up and Hurt a Hotel Guest, May Have Been Austrian Officer.

CONSUL SEEKING IDENTITY

Detectives Also Trying to Find Evidence of His Having Stayed in New York for a Year.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—That the bandit who committed suicide in a hotel in this city on Wednesday night after he had wounded and held up Morris G. Condon, a guest, rented a room here on Nov. 20 under the name of Fritz Capello, Reichgraf von Wickenburg, was established tonight by the detectives who have been endeavoring to solve the mystery of his identity.

A lodging house keeper who identified the body told the detectives that the man had engaged a room in his house last Friday, saying he was an electrician and had just come from New York.

Detective Paul visited New York today, and while he was unable to find any one who could positively identify the dead man learned that a man of his description had been about the neighborhood of Forty-seventh and Broadway for nearly a year. The man's picture is not in the New York Rogues' Gallery.

The Austrian Consul in New York, in seeking to identify the man, discovered that there was a Count Wickenburg registered as stationed in the Austrian Tyrol eight years ago, but there has been no record of him since then. He was at Innichen, where the Third Landeschutzen Regiment was detailed at the time.

In 1911, the year when, according to the suicide's papers, he was dismissed from the army, this regiment was at Innisbruck, four hours' ride from Innichen, and the consul, while confident the robber was not Count Wickenburg, says the man's familiarity with the Third Regiment and its movements showed that he was probably in the districts where it was stationed.

Dominick Riley Cleared.

Dominick Riley, former Police Captain, who was indicted last December on a charge of bribery in connection with the investigation of alleged collusion between the police and members of the wiretapping gang, was honorably discharged yesterday by Judge Crain in General Sessions. The indictment was quashed on the application of the District Attorney.

Dec. 28 Last Day for Claflin Claims.

Judge Mayer in the Federal District Court yesterday fixed the final date for filing claims against H. B. Claflin & Co. as Dec. 28. This action was taken on the motion of Receivers Martindale and Juilliard.

POLICE WATCH THE I. W. W.

Stenographer Takes Down Many Inflammatory Speeches.

Speakers at an I. W. W. meeting in Manhattan Lyceum last night said that the police or others interested in raising a cry against the I. W. W. as an excuse for proceeding harshly against uprisings of the unemployed this Winter have been responsible for the placing of bombs in churches and the Magistrates' courts. James Larkin, the Dublin labor leader, criticised the apologetic attitude of some of the speakers.

"Why shouldn't you throw bombs?" he demanded. "In Europe the highest honor a man can attain to is to drop a bomb from an airship and blow up as many people as possible. Why should you apologize if they charge you with throwing bombs? They'll blame it on you, anyway."

Capt. Sweeney of the Fifth Street Station, Lieut. Tunney, and detectives were scattered through the hall. A report of the speeches was taken by a stenographer from Police Headquarters. The detectives listened closely to the speech of Arturo Giovanitti, who said that the I. W. W. was first of all for solidarity, and that they stood behind any man who expressed his protest against social conditions, whether his protest took the form of making a speech or exploding a bomb.

Max Eastman, J. J. Ettor, Matilda Robbins, and Anna Strunsky Walling spoke, and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn presided.

I. W. W. REPUDIATES WHITE.

Displeased with Letter Sent by Head of "Church of the Revolution."

Members of the I. W. W. at a meeting last night at 66 East Fourth Street, repudiated the "Church of the Revolution" and its head, Bouck White, because of his criticism of the organization in which he charged that anarchists had not only destroyed the I. W. W. influence, but made it impossible for the movement as now conducted to result in practical benefit. White, who had been invited to attend, sent a letter to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, stating that he considered the I. W. W. movement too narrow, in that, unlike the "Church of the Revolution," its objects did not include "revolution in science, art and education."

After the letter was read Joseph J. Ettor announced to the meeting a vote to repudiate White. White sent a letter to the 4,000 women umbrella strikers at their meeting, 175 East Broadway, advising them to continue the strike until their demands for better conditions had been complied with.

OTTEN CASE LIKE DURYEA'S.

Fell Thirty Feet and Fractured Spine Near Skull.

Martin H. Otten, son of Luke Otten, a former Alderman of New York City and Superintendent of the National Sugar Refining Company of Brooklyn, was hanging shutters at his home at Auburndale, near Bayside, L. I., on Thanksgiving Day, when he became faint and fell thirty feet to the ground, striking on his head. His spine was fractured.

An ambulance took him to the Flushing Hospital and Dr. Joseph F. Bloodgood, the family physician, was called in attendance.

"The case bears many similarities to that of Walter Duryea, a number of years ago," said Dr. Bloodgood yesterday. "Mr. Otten's spine is fractured at the first dorsal, which makes an operation similar to that employed in the Duryea case extremely difficult. The fractured bone is nearer the skull than it was in the case of young Duryea. The chances of his recovery are slight."

Otten is 31 years old, and has led an active, outdoor life. He has a rugged constitution.

MAY STILL PROVE BIG TIM WAS SLAIN

Continued from Page 1.

picion would arise naturally in the mind of the man performing the autopsy that he had gotten that injury from a blackjack. Now there are a number of circumstances which would point to that fact, for the reason that a blackjack practically, the reason why the instrument is used, is the reason that it leaves almost no bruise on the skin, and even hematoma that follows is only incidental, so I think one could presume that he had received this accident before death. There are also a number of other points which possibly, at this time, would not come in so well. For instance, the body ought to be examined very carefully to see whether there was much blood. If he was injured by the railroad accident only, one would presume that he would have bruises and lacerations on the scalp.

Q.—Suppose there had been poisoning before the run over by the railroad train, would an autopsy have disclosed that? A.—I think so. It is fair to presume that one could, if your suspicion were aroused at the time.

Q.—But aside from the matter of arousing suspicion, if an autopsy had been made would it have disclosed poisoning if there had been any poison in the stomach? A.—I think so.

Q.—Now you have talked of a fracture that comes from a blackjack. Would that fracture be the same as a slingshot or sandbag fracture? A.—Yes.

Crime Shown After Death.

Dr. Norris then cited the case of Charles Ingram, who died at Bellevue Hospital on Jan. 23, 1909, as one in which the commission of a crime would have gone undetected but for an autopsy disclosing a fracture of the skull. The man was in the hospital five days, he said, and it had been impossible to establish a diagnosis of the case. With the consent of the family, Dr. Flournoy performed the autopsy, and found a lineal fracture on the occipital bone—the back of the head. The case was at once reported to the Coroners' office, and there was, he said, a "so-called inquest" by Julius Harburger. Dr. Timothy D. Lehane was the Coroner's physician on the case. The Coroner, said Dr. Norris, seemed principally interested in letting him know that he had committed a misdemeanor by performing an autopsy in a Coroner's case.

Q.—You had performed the autopsy before there was any suspicion it was a Coroners' case? A.—Yes, Sir. There was no way of telling that a man had a fracture of the skull. You could not blame the hospital physician because there was absolutely no evidence of any injury on the skin of the head.

Q.—The substance of that episode was that you were therefore rebuked by the Coroner— A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For having proceeded to discover a crime? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Which you thereupon promptly reported to the Coroners' office. A.—Yes, Sir.

It was brought out in the evidence that Dr. John Riegelman was the Coroner's physician in the Sullivan case.

There were other important developments yesterday in connection with the investigation which rivalled in interest the evidence in regard to Mr. Sullivan's death.

Weingart Case Astounding.

At a private hearing, late in the day, Dr. Bodog Beck, who was directed by the Supreme Court to answer questions concerning the death of Isaac Weingart, who was found dead in a bathtub half filled with water in his apartment at 285 Central Park West on the morning of Nov. 6 last, gave in detail all that he knew of the case. His testimony, which was said to be astounding in its nature, was not made public yesterday, but much of it will be read into the public records by Mr. Wallstein during his examination of Coroner Herman Hellenstein, who acted in the Weingart case, and who will resume the stand on Monday.

Mr. Weingart was insured for $310,000, and a number of the policies would have been void if it had been established that he committed suicide. Coroner Hellenstein gave as his opinion that Mr. Weingart died of natural causes. The payment of the insurance is now the subject of litigation.

It also developed yesterday that charges of misfeasance in office may grow out of the present inquiry. Lawyers expressed the opinion that the Coroners and others who appeared before the Commissioner to testify thus received an "immunity bath" insofar as criminal charges were concerned, but that their appearance in no way affected the matter of asking the Governor to remove them from office. In this connection a paragraph in the papers filed with the Supreme Court, asking that Dr. Beck be held in contempt of court for refusing to answer questions in the Weingart case is of great interest. It reads:

That in relation to the methods of said Coroner and said Coroner's physician in said case deponent (Wallstein) is endeavoring to ascertain the facts relative to the question whether the said officers proceeded in good faith and in accordance with the law to inquire into, ascertain, and certify the cause of death in said case, or whether in the proceeding which they then took or omitted to take, the said officers or either of them were guilty of misfeasance, malfeasance, or nonfeasance.

Dr. Beck Talks Freely.

Dr. Beck, who lived at 258 Central Park West, was called in the Weingart case before the Coroner's office was notified, and among the things which Mr. Wallstein wished to learn was the nature of conversations he had with Dr. Hellenstein and Dr. Lehane, the latter the Coroner's physician in the case.

He answered such questions yesterday frankly and freely. He said that he had had such conversations, and told what he had said about his belief concerning the cause of death.

It came out that he had first reported the case to Coroner Hellenstein at 8 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 6; that Coroner Hellenstein was not on tour of duty at that time, and that he had been instructed to call again at 1 o'clock that afternoon, when the Coroner would be on duty officially. He telephoned the second time, it developed, and thus Dr. Hellenstein got the case.

He told of conversations about the case that he had had with Dr. Hellenstein over the telephone and at the office and at the Hotels Ritz Carlton and McAlpin, all concerning the Weingart case. He admitted that he had expressed his opinion of the cause of death to the Coroner, and told what he had said.

It developed also that in the inquest in the Weingart case, held by Coroner Hellenstein, Dr. Beck was asked only a few questions and did not testify as to the facts and circumstances which had been previously given by him to the Coroner. He was not asked by the Coroner to do so.

Wanted a Natural Death.

It was shown in the papers filed with the Supreme Court by Mr. Wallstein that Dr. Beck, testifying before him at a private inquiry, had said that he told the Coroner that, prior to the Coroner's visit, the family lawyer had been to his (Dr. Beck's) office several times and "was very anxious to have a natural cause for death." Dr. Beck advised the Coroner, he said, not to consent to such a suggestion by any means. He also said, according to the papers, that the lawyer, who was not named, had asked that heart failure be given as the cause of death.

It is understood that Coroner Hellenstein will be on the stand for at least two days more at the public inquiry, and that one whole day will be taken up questioning him concerning the Weingart case with the testimony of Dr. Beck as the basis for his examination.

During his testimony yesterday Dr. Symmers said that, according to the records, no fewer than 586 bodies in Coroners' cases had remained unidentified, or more than 2 per cent. of the total number of cases.

MAYOR'S WIFE ROBBED.

Thief Who Enters Home of Cleveland Executive Is Soon Caught.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 27.—Brandishing a revolver and threatening to shoot Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of Cleveland's Mayor, and her two children if she did not immediately hand over her jewelry and money, a robber this afternoon obtained $500 worth of jewelry and a small amount of money.

The police caught the man in twenty minutes. The plunder was recovered.

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Every mother should read this advertisement. Every consumer should add the facts that are here set down to his store of general information. Whatever may be your habit in reading advertisements, read this one: it is important.

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The farmer who delivered direct to the consumer is disappearing because he cannot give this service—the distributor has appeared because he can give it. Without the distributor there could be no adequate milk service. Without this service there could be no such thing as a large supply of dependable milk. The service that Borden's give with Borden's Milk has produced the most dependable large supply of milk in the world. Borden's offer this as an undisputed fact, and a fact that will receive its strongest support from those who are best informed on milk matters.

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10.10x8.0	$89.50	12.3x9.7	$119.00
11.3x8.8	$98.50	14.4x9.8	$144.00
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COL. ROOSEVELT NOT TO ATTEND POWWOW

Progressive Conference in Chicago Will Decide on Party's Life or Death.

MANY LEADERS WOULD QUIT

Attitude of George W. Perkins, Much Discussed Now, Will Be Made Known After the Meeting.

Col. Roosevelt was invited to attend the Progressive powwow in Chicago, next Wednesday, but he sent his regrets. A letter from the Colonel bidding his followers to be of good cheer, will be read at the conference. The Bull Moose leaders, owing to the wholesale defections from the party ranks will be compelled to consider whether it will be worth while to keep the Progressive Party alive any further as a militant political organization.

According to report there is considerable sentiment among the Bull Moose in favor of shutting up shop and returning to the parental roof of the Republican organization on the best terms possible. It was even hinted yesterday that a prominent Progressive leader in one of the Eastern States had gone to the trouble of sounding an equally prominent leader in the Republican Party, as to what the Republican attitude would be toward a proposition for the patching up of the differences which have existed since the Armageddon year, in case the Chicago conference should decide that the time was ripe for such a move.

A few days ago there was a report to the effect that George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Progressive National Committee, had reached the conclusion that it could serve no useful purpose to keep the Progressive Party alive as a distinct organization in politics any longer. Mr. Perkins has declined to make any comment on the reports, telling all inquirers that he would have nothing to say officially, either by the way of comment on the election results or with regard to his future attitude toward Col. Roosevelt's political venture until after the Chicago conference next Wednesday.

Mr. Perkins will preside over the deliberations in Chicago and his views undoubtedly will carry weight with the Progressives because beyond question it is due to the generosity of Mr. Perkins that the Progressive Party has been enabled to continue a vigorous propaganda and maintain itself on a fighting basis throughout the two years following the defeat of nearly all the Progressive candidates in 1912.

It was stated yesterday that in all probability the elaborate suite of offices in the Forty-second Street Building, which has been maintained by Mr. Perkins as a branch of the National Headquarters of the Progressive Party, would be abandoned after Jan. 1 and the activities of the Progressive National Committee would be continued from headquarters either in Chicago or Washington. In only three States—California, where the Progressives re-elected Hiram W. Johnson Governor, Illinois and Massachusetts—is there united sentiment among the Bull Moose in favor of keeping the party organization alive and militant.

Among the Progressives in this State there is considerable divergence of opinion with regard to continuing the party on an active fighting basis, involving the maintenance of elaborate State headquarters and a staff of workers. As far as Mr. Perkins is concerned it may be stated on the highest authority that recent reports prognosticating his speedy return to the Republican fold are premature to say the least. Mr. Perkins has never taken a very active part in the affairs of the Progressive State organization, although his advice naturally has been sought in critical situations, owing largely to his close relations with Col. Roosevelt.

Theodore Douglas Robinson, Chairman of the State Committee; Francis W. Bird, Chairman of the New York County Committee; William H. Hotchkiss, who was the first State Chairman, and Frederick M. Davenport, head of the ticket in the recent campaign, are known to be opposed to any action on the part of the leaders to discontinue the party in this State. In taking this stand they are actuated very largely by fear that the party machinery might fall into the hands of the followers of William Sulzer. Sulzer might use it to traffic with, just as many Independence League district organizations have been used in every election since William R. Hearst turned his back on the party he created to return to the Democratic fold.

"There is no occasion for any immediate action," said one of the Progressive leaders yesterday. "Let us wait for a year or so. By that time economic conditions may have changed, the conduct of the Democratic Administration in Washington and the conduct of the Republican Administration in this State may have produced a situation and an issue to bring the Progressive Party prominently to the front. I have often said that while the Progressive Party as an organization may not amount to much, the progressive thought which gave birth to the party, if it squares with the principles of truth and justice as we believe it does, will bring the party into power in no distant future unless the older parties adopt progressive principles and live up to them."

RUN DOWN BY BEST MAN.

Interrupted a Honeymoon with an Auto Collision.

It's hard luck when a man stands up as your best man one night, and then, less than two days later, runs you down with an automobile, according to C. H. Nulle, room clerk at the Biltmore, who, with his bride, formerly Miss Josephine Schmid of the Waldorf, is spending his honeymoon at Holliswood Hall, Hollis, L. I. Nobody was seriously injured, but Mrs. Nulle was somewhat bruised in the accident that occurred about half a mile from Hollis late yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Herbert Straub of East Orange, who was best man at the wedding on Wednesday night, thought yesterday afternoon he would take a run in his car to see how Mr. and Mrs. Nulle were getting along. Some time after he had made that decision the bride and bridegroom decided they would do a little automobiling.

Just as they were about to turn a corner, Dr. Straub's car, coming from the opposite direction, turned in. Both drivers put on their brakes, but the cars met, and Mrs. Nulle was flung out. Her husband jumped after her, but the occupant of the other car got there almost at the same time with apologies, and an offer of surgical assistance, if necessary.

It was not until he had pronounced the bride suffering only from shock and bruises that her husband recognized his best man of Wednesday night. The party went back to the hotel in one car and discussed the coincidental accident over tea.

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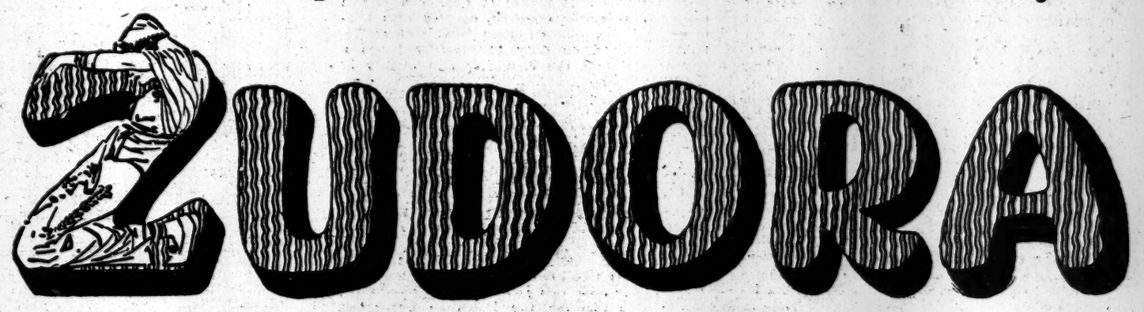
The Second Episode of Harold MacGrath's Story of



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Monday is the day the second episode will appear in The Globe. *Jot that down in your memory!* Get Monday's Globe and begin this fascinating story.

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Loew's Columbia	Washington & Tillary Sts.	B'klyn, N. Y.
Loew's Warwick	Fulton & Jerome Sts.	B'klyn, N. Y.
Loew's Liberty	Stone & Liberty Av.	B'klyn, N. Y.
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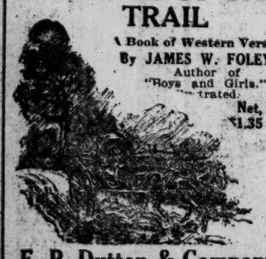

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ATTACKS PARENTAGE OF LOIS CAMPBELL

Counsel in $16,000,000 Will Suit Contends Present Mrs. Burkham Was a Foundling.

LEGAL ADOPTION AN ISSUE

The Rev. Henry Mottet, Who Officiated at Capitalist's Wedding, Is to Testify Today.

From cross-examination of witnesses for the defense in the James Campbell will contest, involving an estate valued at $16,000,000, it became evident yesterday that the counsel for the nephew, nieces, and only living sister of the St. Louis capitalist aimed to prove that the daughter, Lois Ann Campbell, now Mrs. Elzey G. Burkham of St. Louis, was a child from a foundlings' home in New York, for whom legal papers of adoption never were obtained.

It was in the course of his examination of Dr. Walter Franklin Chappell of 7 West Fifty-fifth Street that L. Frank Ottofy, representing the contestants, revealed his plans for discrediting the statements of Mrs. Campbell and the assertion in the will that Lois Ann Campbell was the couple's own child, born at the Grand Union Hotel in New York on March 17, 1893.

Dr. Chappell testified that he was in partnership for ten years with Dr. Albert H. Smith, since dead, who attended a woman at the Grand Union, said to have been Mrs. Campbell, and delivered her of a girl, who, it was asserted, was Lois Ann Campbell, the present Mrs. Burkham. According to Dr. Chappell's testimony, he answered for Dr. Smith, in the latter's absence, a call from the supposed Mrs. Campbell a few days after the birth of the girl—he could not say just how many days thereafter. He said he had attended Mrs. Campbell twice in the last ten days, the second time only last Tuesday. At that time Mrs. Campbell asked him to treat a throat affection. He was firm in his denial, under cross-examination, of any extended discussion of the pending suit with his patient, who, as Mr. Campbell's widow, is one of the defendants.

The physician testified he received $10 for the first recent call and $5 for the second, and $1 as witness fees for appearing to give depositions, and that he had received no other pecuniary compensation from Mrs. Campbell or the defensive attorneys.

Homes for Foundlings.

Mr. Ottofy asked of Dr. Chappell what institutions existed in New York at the date of the girl's birth from which foundlings could be got. Dr. Chappell testified he did not know.

"Do you mean to tell me you did not know at that time of foundling homes in New York from which this child could have been got and taken to the Grand Union Hotel?" queried Mr. Ottofy.

"I mean that I did not know at that time, nor do I now," Dr. Chappell replied.

The physician further testified that the nurse whom Dr. Smith had attending the mother and baby was from the Post-Graduate School of Nurses, then in East Thirty-seventh Street, or the Presbyterian Hospital, he did not know which. As to the reputation of Dr. Smith, he had been President of the New York Academy of Medicine and Superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital.

Dr. Chappell presented a letter purporting to have been written by Dr. Smith to Mrs. Campbell on her return to St. Louis with the child, giving her instruction for her care and the care of the infant, dated April 22, but without reference to the year. He identified the letter and its signature "A. H. Smith" as in the handwriting of Dr. Smith, and also identified Dr. Smith's signature on the report to the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Department of Health of the childbirth.

Dr. Sidney W. Wynne, assistant registrar of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, was recalled by the defense. He identified as taken from the original record in his custody photographic facsimiles of the certificate of marriage of "James Campbell and Florence Adele Platner," and signed by "Henry Mottet, clergyman" which bore the date, Nov. 5, 1887. The Rev. Mr. Mottet, who is expected to testify today, is pastor of the Church of the Holy Communion, Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue, in which the Campbell wedding was held.

Boy's Identity Disclosed.

The marriage certificate, produced by Dr. Wynne, gave the names of Henry John Meyers and Jonas G. Beaman, both of New York City, as witnesses to the ceremony. It also bore the first evidence of a previous marriage of Mrs. Campbell and for the most part cleared up the mystery thrown by counsel for the contestants, about the parentage of the boy often referred to by Mr. Campbell as his son, and generally known by the name Willard Campbell. This boy, who, it now develops, was a son of Mrs. Campbell by a former husband, died in St. Louis. He never had been mentally proficient.

The record of the marriage gave the bride's full name as Florence Adele Taylor, widow, and her maiden name, Florence Adele Platner. It gave her place of residence as Missouri, her age at her next birthday, 31 years; place of birth, New York; father's name, George W. Platner, mother's maiden name, Lois L. Lavare Schollend, and the number of the bride's marriage as second.

Mrs. Campbell's first husband, father of "Willard Campbell," was an English physician, it was said, who died many years before her second marriage.

James F. Fogarty, one of Mr. Campbell's protégés, and Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the North American Company, 30 Broad Street, of which Mr. Campbell was at the head many years, corrected statements of Tuesday, when he testified to having noticed a depression in the skull of the capitalist, which the contestants' counsel would have it believed was caused by a blow received in an attack by highwaymen in St. Louis fifteen years ago. Mr. Fogarty corrected his testimony to make it show that the only "depression" he ever had noticed was nothing more than a small scar on Mr. Campbell's forehead.

The Rev. Mr. Mottet, Dr. Louis Delafield of 5 West Fiftieth Street, and several other witnesses will conclude the testimony for the defense this morning.

GIRL, REPROVED, TAKES LIFE

Agnes Catherine Clarke Found Dead in Home of Foster Parents.

When the janitress of her apartment disappeared, Miss Ethel Post, who lives at 1,937 Bailey Avenue, the Bronx, took in the woman's fourteen-year-old daughter, Agnes Catherine Clarke, and did her best to give her a good home. She sent the child to school, but Miss Post is a singer and is frequently away from home, and, dreading to leave the little girl alone so much, she asked her friend, Mrs. Henry Sylvester Graham of 65 Morningside Avenue, if she did not wish to adopt Agnes.

That was ten weeks ago, after Agnes had lived with Miss Post for nearly four months, but the child seemed to take to Mrs. Graham at once, and both Mrs. Graham and her husband were eager to have her with them. They furnished a room especially for her, sent her to school, and tried to make her as happy as they could.

But often the little girl would ask where her mother was, and Mrs. Graham would do her best to console the child for her loss and cheer her up. Usually she thought she succeeded, for Agnes was of happy disposition and seemed interested in her school work.

Yesterday the Grahams were invited to a silver wedding anniversary in Brooklyn and they left home in the afternoon, arranging for Agnes to get her supper and promising to be home before midnight. They arrived on time but smelled gas as they entered their apartment. It came from Agnes's room.

Mr. Graham, thoroughly frightened ran there. The door was unlocked. He found the little girl lying dead on the floor near the window as though she had died as she struggled to get air. But there was no chance that she had turned the gas on accidentally, for on a table lay a note to Mrs. Graham. It thanked her for her kindness and went on:

"I am sorry I told you a lie. Forgive me. I am going to end it all."

Mr. and Mrs. Graham were heartbroken over the child's end. Mrs. Graham wept as she told of the little girl's life with them. She wouldn't tell what the lie was that had worried Agnes, but said it was over a trivial matter a day or so ago and she had reproved the child for her own good, cautioning her that no matter what happened she must tell the truth.

ASSAILS OPPONENTS OF TWILIGHT SLEEP

Dr. Hilkowich Says Some Physicians Condemn It to Avoid Questions.

HELPFUL IN HEART DISEASE

Women Urged to Demand the Treatment and Thus Hasten Its Universal Adoption.

Dr. A. M. Hilkowich of the Jewish Maternity Hospital told women of the International Pure Milk and Food League at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon that the success of the twilight sleep since its introduction in this city had made it certain that in time it would be the universal treatment in cases of childbirth.

Whether it would be a long or short time before twilight sleep was in general use, he said, depended upon the women themselves. If they evinced interest in it, questioned their physicians and insisted on knowing all about it, they would materially hasten its general adoption.

"Its opponents are in two classes, said Dr. Hilkowich. "First, there are sincere men who investigated it years ago, and found objections to it which improvements in technique have since removed. Many of these have tried it again with modern technique and have been converted to its use. Some of these have told me about it, and several eminent physicians in this city have lately begun to use the twilight treatment.

"On the other hand, there are physicians who know nothing about the twilight sleep and want to know nothing about it. In order to get rid of questions about it, they simply say, 'It's dangerous.'

"The twilight sleep is not convenient for physicians. It requires their attendance from the beginning to the end in each case. It requires also a study of the treatment. It is natural that some physicians should object to the extra trouble and put the subject out of the way by denouncing it without knowing anything about it. If women, however, insist on knowing all about a question which is so vital to them, the simple and easy answer, 'It's dangerous,' will not be sufficient.

"I have been asked to discuss the dangers of twilight sleep, but I cannot do that, for I know of none. There should be no danger when competent physicians and nurses are employed. All drugs contain poison, but I have not seen a single untoward symptom in any of more than 250 cases with which I have had experience in this city.

"You may have read that a physician in this city was said to have charged that twilight sleep had caused insanity. That physician was invited to discuss the subject at a meeting of a medical society in this city a few days ago. He did not appear, but he sent a letter denying absolutely that he had ever said that the twilight sleep treatment was a cause of insanity. There have been cases of women showing symptoms of insanity immediately after childbirth but there is no increase in such cases under twilight sleep."

A woman in the audience asked Dr. Hilkowich whether the twilight sleep were suitable for women suffering from heart disease.

"There are no cases, he said, "in which the twilight sleep can be used with less danger and with more beneficial results than in that of women suffering from heart trouble. The great danger to women with heart trouble is the effects of shock and exhaustion, which are both greatly diminished by the twilight sleep. I have attended five or six cases of women with heart trouble and the results have been excellent."

Pain, according to Dr. Hilkowich, in addition to the immediate torment it inflicted, registered itself upon the memory. Each new pain, he said, revived the memory of the old ones. The terrible impression of past sufferings, he said, made the agony of a woman increase much faster than the pain itself.

The twilight sleep, he said, bes[illegible] lessening the immediate stroke of pain, wiped out the memory of the sufferings just past and the fear produced by them. The memory and the fear, he said, were largely factors in the shock and exhaustion which was frequently fatal to women suffering from heart trouble.

Dr. Hilkowich said, after the meeting, that, outside of the Jewish Maternity Hospital, the twilight sleep had been used in about 250 cases in the last few months. He said that there were two or three cases a day at the Jewish Maternity Hospital, and that the treatment never had been fatal to a mother in this city.

After the address the daughter of Mrs. A. T. Theobold, a member of the club, was carried to the platform at the request of Mrs. Edward W. Hooke, President of the league. She was a healthy looking child born three weeks ago under the twilight sleep.

Dr. Manton M. Carrick, ex-Health Commissioner of the State of Texas, made an address on the preventing of disease and the protecting of workmen from injury.

CLEVELAND LABOR MAN SLAIN

Police Think Murder Is Outcome of Garment Workers' Old Strike.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 27.—An echo of Cleveland's garment workers' strike troubles of a few years ago was heard tonight when Leo Oddo, Business Agent for the Cleveland Garment Workers Union, was shot and instantly killed by two unidentified men, as he was walking along an unfrequented street. According to eye-witnesses, the two men came up behind Oddo and fired three shots, after which they escaped in the darkness.

Although there has been no trouble here due to the garment workers' strike for over a year, the police believe the slaying of Oddo is connected with the strike difficulties of the past.

GLYNN PARDONS CONVICTS.

Thanksgiving Day Gifts for Two Prisoners at Sing Sing and Dannemora.

ALBANY, Nov. 27.—Two convicts, one in Sing Sing prison and one in Dannemora, received Thanksgiving Day gifts in the form of commutation of sentences, Gov. Glynn announced today.

Clifford E. Smith, of New York, alias James G. Pierce, who had served seven years of a thirty-four-year term for larceny and burglary, and Morris Stein, of New York, who had served five years of an eighteen-year term, were released.

PRESIDENT ENDS VACATION.

Starts Back for Capital to Prepare Next Legislative Programme.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 27.—President Wilson brought his Thanksgiving visit here to a close this afternoon, leaving in time to reach Washington at 9:30 tomorrow morning. He decided that public business demanded his speeches in Washington.

As soon as he arrives at the capital, Mr. Wilson will plunge into work, completing his message and conferring with Congressional leaders on the legislative programme for the next session. A large crowd of Williams College students braved a cold wind to cheer the President as his train pulled out. Mrs. Sayre, Mr. Wilson's daughter, did not go to the station, but Mr. Sayre and Prof. Stockton Axson, the President's brother-in-law, saw him off.

To Give War Lectures in French.

An illustrated lecture in French will be given tonight at 8 P. M. at the French Y. M. C. A., 109 West Fifty-fourth Street, by Mr. E. Hannon, a French lawyer. His subject will be "A Trip Through Belgium."

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RETIRES COMPLAINT AGAINST ALIEN LABOR

Bricklayers' Agent Gives Utilities Board More Time to Settle Subway Case.

RELIEF FOR CONTRACTORS

Work Will Not Be Delayed, and Constitutionality of Law May Be Tested Soon.

John Gill, business agent of the Bricklayers and Masons' Union, withdrew yesterday his complaint against the Dock Contractor Company for alleged violations of the alien labor law, which he had filed before the Public Service Commission. He said that W. V. McMenimen, Vice President and general manager of the company, had made an affidavit that it had not been employing any aliens since Nov. 7, and was now employing only citizens of the United States. Part of his letter to the commission read:

"I desire to have it noted that it is not my intention nor has it been since this controversy started to inflict hardship upon contractors, exceept in so far as it is necessary to secure from them a compliance with the law. Since this object has been obtained in the case of the Dock Contractor Company, and since they have assured me that they will comply with the law in future, I have consented to withdraw my complaint."

At the same time Mr. Gill filed a new complaint under the alien labor law. This was directed against the Underpinning and Foundation Company, and alleged that it is employing alien labor on the sub-contract which it holds from the Dock Contractor Company for the work on the new subway in Broadway, between Bleecker and Fourteenth Streets. He asked that the Underpinning and Foundation Company be required to show cause why this subcontract should not be forfeited.

The effect of this action of Mr. Gill will be to relieve the Public Service Commission from an embarrassing position. The case against the Dock Contractor Company had been put in entirely, and the commission would have been forced to render a decision in a week or so, after taking a reasonable time for the examination of the evidence. Mr. Gill had always maintained that the commission could not help but find that alien labor had been employed and then it would not be able to avoid forfeiting the Dock Contractor Company's contract.

This, it was known, the commission was unwilling to do, not only because it would lead to delay, but also because it would throw a cloud on the contracts for other sections, where it was probable similar charges could be preferred and substantiated, and because if the existing contracts were voided it was almost certain that fresh ones let under present financial conditions would be a good deal more costly than those let before the war.

By now dropping the Dock Contractor Company case on the verge of completion and taking up a new case Mr. Gill has given the commission a respite. It will take weeks to put in the evidence in the new case and to submit the arguments, and it is hoped that other methods may be found before the new case comes to a head for a complete test of the constitutionality of the law. It has been stated that this might be brought about by a taxpayer's action, asking the courts to restrain the commission from holding up the contractor's vouchers on the ground that such action would prejudice the interests of the city.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is bringing before the commission an alleged violation of another section of the labor law. Charles H. Bauscher, its business agent, filed yesterday a complaint against the Bradley Contracting Company, alleging that it had not been paying the prevailing rate of wages. Mr. Bauscher said the original complaint had been laid before the commission on June 4, 1913, but that he had received no opportunity to present evidence. He now purposed to do so.

Roswell D. Tompkins, Secretary of the United Board of Business Agents of the building trades unions, said yesterday that his board had appointed a committee to collect evidence of all violations of the labor laws on the subway construction work. It will take some weeks to get the evidence together, but it should be ready for presentation by Jan. 1. Particular attention will be given to the alien question, but the committee will also ask that the law be observed with regard to the prevailing rate of wages and other sections of the labor law.

MRS. WHEELER ALSO SUES.

She Wants Divorce Action Stopped Until Alimony Is Paid.

Albert Gallatin Wheeler, who is suing Claudia Carlstedt Wheeler for divorce, was sued by his wife yesterday in the Supreme Court for $3,750 for back alimony. Until these arrears are paid Mrs. Wheeler wants all proceedings in the divorce action stopped. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler were married on March 31, 1898. She was a concert singer and he was a member of the New York Stock Exchange. His father, who lives in Chicago, is a millionaire.

Mrs. Wheeler got a separation in 1910 with $500 a month alimony, which was afterward reduced to $300. In her complaint Mrs. Wheeler tells of the many difficulties she met with in locating her husband in order to serve him with the papers. Finally she discovered that he was connected with the banking firm of Richardson, Hill & Co. of Boston. She said she made fifteen trips between this city and Boston before she found him. Once she obtained a warrant for his arrest, but he learned of it and disappeared, she said.

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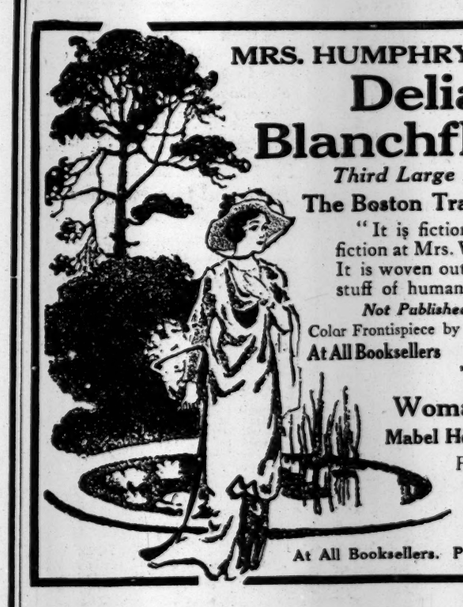

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Turns to East Coast, Where Tampico Is Said to Have Been Turned Over to Them.

VANGUARD IN MEXICO CITY

No Fighting Expected with Zapata —Madrid Charges Outrages Against Spaniards.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Nov. 27.—Defeated at Guadalajara, where Gen. Angeles has been battering away since Sunday, Villa's army of occupation in Mexico is now being turned against Victoria, capital of the State of Tamaulipas, and a determined effort will be made to capture this important city.

A majority of the troops sent against Victoria are those of Gen. Augustin Servin, who were first sent against Tampico, which is in the same State, from San Luis Potosi. It was found, it is said, that Gen. Luis Caballero, in command at that important port, had decided to join in the convention forces and not to oppose Servin's entrance. Villa then ordered a large number of these troops and all the artillery to Victoria, which will be used as an eastern base as soon as it is captured.

The Villista forces are also moving against Monterey, where Carranza is believed to have a strong garrison.

The defeat of Villa troops at Guadalajara was admitted tonight, even by the Villistas, and it is believed that reinforcements arrived from the western coast for Gen. Diegues, who was in command of the Carrancistas there.

The Provisional Government and the permanent committee of convention has been established at Queretaro, where Provisional President Gutierrez has set up his capital. This will be used as a base until Villa and his troops have permanently occupied Mexico City.

Villa's Cavalry in Mexico City.

Villa remained at Tula today, although he sent a large cavalry command under Gen. Eugenio Aguierre Benavides into the city to act as patrols. Villa has announced that he will not enter before Saturday night at the earliest, although he may be expected to move at any moment. He has announced that he will not remain in the capital any length of time, but will attack Vera Cruz and the Carranza troops. A bitter fight is expected to occur at Orizaba, where Lucio Blanco and Obregon are said to be making a stand.

A train, the first in many weeks, left Mexico City today for Juarez, and rail and wire communications were opened between the national capital and the border.

"At the Gates of the Capital."

A statement was given out here last night by Francisco Urquidi, who claims authority as Mexican Consul General here from the Aguascalientes Convention, as follows:

"A telegram from Gen. Ornelas at Juarez has been received stating that from reliable sources it was learned that Gen. Luis Caballero, Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, after having had a conference with Gen. Carrera Torres, had decided to recognize the convention and the government of Eulalio Gutierrez. For this reason orders have been given to take possession of Tampico in the name of the Government of Eulalio Gutierrez.

"Advance guards of the forces of the convention, commanded by Gen. Angeles, are now at the gates of the capital. It is believed that tomorrow or the day after the troops will enter Mexico City without the necessity of firing a single shot, inasmuch as the metropolis is controlled by the forces of Gen. Blanco, who is in favor of the convention."

OUTRAGES AGAINST SPANIARDS

Complaint Lodged at Washington Against Zapatistas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Señor Riaño, the Spanish Ambassador to the United States, visited the State Department today and informed Secretary Bryan that Spaniards had been assassinated and their houses burned and robbed by the Zapatistas when they entered Mexico City early this week.

Ambassador Riaño told Mr. Bryan that this information had been communicated by the Spanish Minister in Mexico City to the Spanish Government, and had been forwarded from Madrid to him in a message that came late last night. Señor Riaño inquired whether Secretary Bryan had any information on the outrages, but learned that the American diplomatic agents had not reported the incident to the department.

Secretary Bryan promised to make inquiries. He assured the Spanish Ambassador that the agents of the United States in Mexico had been instructed to exert themselves to the utmost for the protection of the lives and property of all foreigners in Mexico, that this was a standing instruction to the United States' agents, and that these instructions were yesterday repeated by telegraph to all of them in orders from the State Department.

But the difficulty about the present situation in the Mexican capital is that there appears to be nobody in authority there to whom any appeal can be made for protection and the efforts of the American representative may not be effective. Carranza, who was last in authority in Mexico City, is now at Vera Cruz with his temporary Government, and ordered the withdrawal of all his forces from the capital. Gen. Lucio Blanco has likewise evacuated the capital.

The Zapatistas are in the capital, but Zapata is not there, according to information received by the State Department, which has been hoping that Villa would soon enter the capital and give evidence of his intention and ability to carry out his positive guarantees to this Government that he would preserve law and order and protect lives and property.

Secretary Bryan said today that the orders previously given to John R. Silliman, who is President Wilson's personal agent in Mexico, to join Carranza at Orizaba had been countermanded, and that instructions had been sent to Mr. Silliman to remain in the Mexican capital. Whether Mr. Silliman has received those instructions or had already left the Mexican capital was not known here, because the last message from him was dated 11 o'clock Wednesday night. In it Mr. Silliman reported to the department that he was ready to proceed at the first opportunity to join Carranza, but that his departure might be delayed, as the railroad between Vera Cruz and Mexico City was being destroyed. Consul W. W. Canada at Vera Cruz will represent the United States there.

Despite Carranza's guarantees that Mexicans employed by Gen. Funston in the administration of Vera Cruz would not be molested, the arrest of one such Mexican was reported to the State Department today by Consul Canada. No details were given.

The new Civil Government at Vera Cruz has been announced, but has not yet been put in full operation. Consul Canada reports the police still apparently are under military control. Continued quiet prevails and Generals Aguilar and Martinez have reiterated Carranza's promise of protection for American life and property.

Gens. Hay and Villareal, Carranza chieftains, recently reported under arrest in Mexico City, are in Monterey with Carranza garrisons.

From Mexico City came a report that the property of an American dairyman named Hill, on a ranch near the city, had been looted by soldiers. The State Department immediately cabled Consul Silliman to request the proper authorities to arrest and punish the guilty parties and demand the return of the property.

WOUNDED LEFT TO DIE.

Maytorena Force Suffered Heavily in Border Fighting.

NACO, Arizona, Nov. 27.—Gov. Maytorena last between 600 and 800 men in the fighting at Naco, Sonora, on Nov. 18, according to a wounded man found by officers of the Carrana garrison commanded by Gen. Benjamin Hill, who made a sortie to the Maytorena trnches today. The Carranza officers found eight men alive, including the wounded man, who was dying from thirst and starvation.

The wounded soldier said many of his comrades who had been wounded were left on the field to die. Yaqui Indians sent back in the night by Maytorena to rescue them merely looted the dead, he said, refusing to carry in the wounded.

A Rev. Mr. Withrow was struck today by a bullet fired by Yaqui snipers.

CABRERA BLAMES FOREIGNERS

Speech Stirs Mexicans at Vera Cruz —12,000 Soldiers Now There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 27.—Luis Cabrera in a speech at a banquet for Gen. Carranza tonight, said special privileges to foreigners were responsible for Mexican revolutions.

"The foreigners will be held accountable," he said. "They must pay for their part in fomenting revolutions."

This speech created a great sensation, and the fear was expressed that illfeeling against foreigners might result.

The reported arrest of Gen. Lucio Blanco by his own troops is denied here. He will arrive tonight. Gens. Santos Coy, Cosio, and Robels with their forces will arrive tonight, making the garrison in the city more than 12,000 men. Tampico has been reinforced with 1,400 men, conveyed on the gunboat Zaragoza.

Railway traffic with Mexico City will be resumed after the movement of troop trains is over. Americans arriving by the Ward Line are held. The city is crowded. The Custom House will reopen after an inventory. Goods are being held up, and merchants are out of stock.

MEXICAN KILLS A TROOPER.

Border Cavalryman Slain in a Quarrel Across the Line.

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 27.—W. A. Robinson, enlisted in troop M, First United States Cavalry, stationed at Tecate, on the border line thirty miles southeast of San Diego, was stabbed to death by a Mexican last night.

According to the commanding officer, Robinson was killed on Mexican soil in a quarrel. The slayer is under arrest in Mexican Tecate and will be tried by court-martial.

SAY ZAPATA IS FOR HIMSELF.

Carranza Men Here Cite a Message in Which He Denies Villa.

A telegram which, it was stated, was received from Emiliano Zapata yesterday, was given out for publication by the Mexican Information Bureau, in the Whitehall Building, last night. The message, it was explained, was a reply to a message sent to Zapata by the Carranza representatives in New York. Zapata's reply reads:

Mexico City, Nov. 27.

Stories printed in the American newspapers to the effect that a conflict has taken place between my soldiers and those of Gen. Blanco, when the latter evacuated Mexico City, are false. The evacuation of the city by the forces under Gen. Blanco was accomplished without any disorder whatever. The looting was not committed by soldiers, but by private citizens, and all those who are caught will be punished.

Gen. Blanco has gone east to join the forces of his chief. Though I am in Mexico City, I wish to make it known that I am not fighting under the banner of Gen. Villa. I am loyal to the Mexican people and will fight all the enemies of Mexico until the people have regained what belongs to them. EMILIANO ZAPATA.

At the Mexican Information Bureau it was said that information, as yet unverified, had been received that Zapata was about to name one of his own followers Provisional President of Mexico.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1914.

AN AMERICAN NEUTRAL ZONE.

Any limitation of the area of war would limit the nuisance of war and to neutral nations war is a nuisance that not infrequently rises to the proportion of a destructive calamity. It is an encouraging sign, therefore, that the proposal has been made and is under discussion to extend the three-mile limit in North and South America one or two hundred miles seaward, thus inclosing a great belt of territorial waters in which the European belligerents would agree not to carry on hostile operations. The leading South American republics have laid such a suggestion before our Government, and it must have been communicated at least to England, for it is reported that she would give it favorable consideration. The assent of England and Germany would be vital, and both would have to join the agreement, for neither would accept such a limitation unless the other accepted it. The gain to the United States and to South America in their trade relations would be very great, and both would be relieved of the necessity of being continually on their guard against violation of neutrality.

In one of those early formulations of the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine, some of which took shape many decades before MONROE'S message in 1823 made the doctrine part of the nation's policy, THOMAS JEFFERSON proposed an even broader zone of neutral waters for the protection of New World interests. In his letter to WILLIAM SHORT, written on Aug. 4, 1820, Mr. JEFFERSON said:

> The day is not far distant when we may formally require a meridian of partition through the ocean which separates the two hemispheres, on the hither side of which no European gun shall ever be heard, nor an American on the other; and when, during the rage of the eternal wars of Europe, the lion and the lamb, within our regions, shall be drawn together in peace. * * * The principles of society there and here, then, are radically different and I hope no American patriot will ever lose sight of the essential policy of interdicting in seas and territories of both Americas the ferocious and the sanguinary contests of Europe. I wish to see this coalition begin.

It can be done by favor, it cannot be done by force. The high seas belong to all nations alike, and if they choose to fight thereon it is their privilege. The three-mile limit was established ages ago when three miles was the range of a cannon shot. The immediate and obvious purpose was to protect neutral persons on shore from the careless gunnery of belligerents. Not even the Krupps have a range of 200 miles, but the range of war's devastations embraces the habitable globe. To exempt American waters from the visitation of European warships pursuing their merchant prey or hunting down each other would be an immense relief. It would be a peculiar boon to this hemisphere just at a time when there is the hope and the need of greatly enlarging the commercial exchanges between North and South America. It would be quite in the spirit of the tendency manifested in all modern times to enlarge the rights of neutral commerce and to confine within the narrowest limits interference therewith by belligerents. To stretch the marine league until it covered a hundred miles of public waters would be not merely a step but many gigantic strides toward the accomplishment of the cherished ideal of forcing nations at war to confine their molestation to each other.

It is so great an advance that it looks visionary, but dreams sometimes come true. If their assent to such a self-denying ordinance were given we should applaud Great Britain and Germany. It would actually cost them little. The German cruisers in the Atlantic and the Pacific have probably done their worst, they have accomplished their work. Withdrawal might save them from threatened destruction. Great Britain would be a direct gainer. There are no Austrian or German merchant ships upon the sea for her to capture, she would be spared some cost and trouble by an agreement which would within so large a part of the waters of the ocean relieve her of anxiety about the safety of her foreign trade.

MEN NEEDED IN THE NAVY.

The shortage of men in our navy, set forth in the annual report of Rear Admiral BLUE as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, will strike the ordinary citizen as a condition that must be met without delay. There are too few line officers, too few torpedo officers, and the quota of enlisted men is short by 18,000. In view of the well-recognized fact that our national safety depends largely on the efficiency of the navy, these statements are positively alarming. We are building new ships, though probably not as many as we ought to be building, yet we have not officers and men enough to man the ships we already have.

The other condition in the navy that Admiral BLUE deplores, the slowness of promotion under a system which may prevent a graduate at Annapolis in 1915 from reaching the rank of Lieutenant Commander until he has passed the retiring age, can surely be removed by legislative action. But we cannot get new men by act of Congress. There are plenty of able-bodied young men in the country, but the advantages of a naval career do not seem to appeal to many of them. If Admiral BLUE'S report is to be treated in the usual perfunctory manner, no effort will be made to induce the young men of the country to give their services to a branch in which honorable preferment ought to be easily obtained and good service appropriately rewarded. The enlisted man ought to have a chance to become an officer.

There is never a naval display which does not arouse great public enthusiasm. The jackie is a popular personage. Taken up in the right spirit, with such changes in the present method as experienced naval commanders can suggest, the work of recruiting the navy to its full strength ought not to be difficult. We are confident that Admiral BLUE does not intend to picture in his report a hopeless condition.

THE PLAINT OF BERNARD SHAW.

Mr. BERNARD SHAW has a real grievance against the organ of the Labor Party. In his recent manifesto, filled as it was with rather reckless comment on every one having to do with the war, he did plead very zealously for the rights and even for the privileges of the Labor class, by which he must be understood to mean the trade unionists. Labor outside the unions is regarded by him and most other agitators as a mere eczema on the body politic. But for the trade unions, of which he has elected himself the representative, he has claimed the utmost favors and urged the Labor Party to demand them now, because the Government is in distress and may be forced to grant them. This may not be patriotic. Mr. SHAW does not pretend that it is, being inclined to look on patriotism in England as loathsome hypocrisy. But his plan, if not patriotic, is in the interest of the Labor Party, and one cannot blame him for being resentful when the organ of that party flouts and ridicules him.

Mr. SHAW is sorely hurt by the fact that the Labor people don't understand him. He thinks they would if they spent as much time and thought over his sentences as he does, and if they would take the world as he knows it. But no amount of time and thought would suffice for the ordinary workingman to find "Common Sense About the War" in his recommendation, for example, that the men on both sides should shoot their officers and go home, or in his general proposition that both sides are equally wrong in this war, or in his contention that Sir EDWARD GREY is as much of a Junker as the worst in Germany, and so on through the long list of his absurdities and contradictions. And as for taking the world as he knows it, how can the workingman find room in his brain for the weird, topsy-turvy, largely imaginative conception of the world which Mr. SHAW, with diligent and perverse ingenuity, has constructed in his own?

The real difficulty against which Mr. SHAW has butted head down is his own incapacity to understand the workingmen whom he undertakes to champion. This incapacity is shown in two ways. On the one hand the "Cause" of Labor is apparently endeared to him chiefly by the fact that it is unpopular among the class of readers to whom he appeals. He loves it for the enemies it makes for him, and he cherishes it largely as the subject matter for his sarcasm, his paradoxes, and his personal vauntings. It gives him a chance quite easily and safely to perform feats that he can describe as "exceptionally difficult and even a little "dangerous." But of the real cause of the real workingmen, it is doubtful if he has any more complete notion than Mr. OSBORNE had of the life of the convict after a fortnight of voluntary incarceration.

Mr. SHAW'S obvious lack of sympathetic understanding of the true mind of the laboring men is shown in a second way. He quite fails to grasp the strong tendency of that social group, in times like these, to sink their class feeling and their class interest in the impulse, the sentiment, the inherent conviction of duty to their country. To Mr. SHAW this tendency seems to be incomprehensible. He expressly disowns it as to England, and though, for polemic purposes, he makes a faint pretense of owning it toward Ireland, it does not appear ever to have affected his action. He is, accordingly, in the detached and impartial, but very contracted and unsafe, position of a man without a country. When, from this position, he essays to instruct and guide the English workingmen he discovers, to his surprise and chagrin, not only that they do not accept his leadership, but that they look upon him with a certain disgust.

Again, the English workingmen are, as a rule, essentially hard-headed and are instinctively pretty good judges of what is really common sense as to the big things of life and the little. When they had read Mr. SHAW'S mass of brilliant, daring, and often mutually destructive epigrams which he asked them to believe was "Common Sense About the War," they revolted. Doubtless they misunderstood him, but it was more his fault than theirs. He chose to present himself to them as a sort of inspired prophet. They would not have it, and measured him by their own possibly limited but direct and practical judgment. Mr. SHAW has a right to adopt, if he chooses, the Saint's profession of faith: "Credo quia absurdum"; he takes big risks when he asks the British workingman to accept him on that basis.

THE CORNER IN SUBWAY LABOR.

The war established a moratorium in immigration as well as finance. There have been this year 15,223 fewer first-class passengers westbound and 16,557 fewer eastbound. The second-class movement is worse balanced. The decrease in arrivals was 83,666 and in departures 12,779. The third-class travel is altogether out of gear. Arrivals fell from 1,282,803 to 614,563, and departures increased from 378,547 to 429,684. There are now in this country 719,377 fewer persons of the immigrant class than there were last year. Not all these travelers were males, but the character of the travel sufficiently appears from the figures. There is an inexhaustible demand for "cannon fodder," which works in both directions. Fewer males fit for military duty are allowed to come here, and all who are here and who can travel are summoned home. Germans and Austrians cannot cross the seas as well as Italians in either direction. There is an unusual and artificial deficiency of Italians here.

These figures are of particular application to the alien labor controversy. Who is to build our subways if not the Italians? The Americans who have been prodded into applying for labor under our statute are not capable from reasons of physique. One-third of them are rejected for that reason alone. And the contractors have not yet been persuaded that it is their duty to pay what is called an American wage to Americans who can but will not do the work. Everybody would be glad to see every workman get all the pay his abilities command in a fair market, and particularly Americans. But there is nothing American about the proposal to enforce an abnormal wage by edict of law, or under conditions of abnormal scarcity. A corner in the labor market by statute, or by union procurement, or by conditions of war, is different from a natural scarcity.

Under natural conditions of deficient supply the wage in an open market might be left to itself, whatever height it reached. But when the scarcity is factitious there is a taint of immorality about it. The American way is to offer inducement, not to submit to coercion. There has been too much throwing the weight of the law into trade arrangements. The present conditions are altogether unsuitable for pressing the point against alien labor. That sort of labor needs legal protection and the wage more than those other workmen who refuse what others need and gladly take. By taking the bread from their mouths they show a spirit of cruelty toward labor which capital at its worst hardly ever shows.

BRIDGE OR TUNNEL TO QUEENS?

The annual count of traffic across the Queensboro Bridge was completed this week. It shows where the greatest usefulness of the bridge lies. Within five years its passenger traffic has doubled, although no rapid transit facilities have been provided, and only rudimentary surface transit. It is not to be expected that the passengers will double each five years indefinitely. Such a result would be incredible even among the always surprising figures of growth of travel about New York City. There certainly will be a huge increase when there are rapid transit facilities across the bridge, but even then the increase will hardly be fourfold. Yet that is the realized record of the bridge's vehicular traffic, which will grow as the passenger traffic grows. The present vehicular traffic is even more rudimentary than the passenger traffic, for it is entirely a creation of the bridge. Since it was opened there has sprung up a great and growing factory community at the Queens Borough end. The accommodation of the wagon business of that industrial settlement will demand every foot of wagon way on the bridge, and there is no other accommodation in sight. A subriver wagonway can be built, but when built it would be inferior to the bridge for that purpose. On the other hand, another tunnel for passenger business would be as much better for that business as the bridge is superior for the wagon traffic.

Under such conditions it is proposed to take a part of the wagonway on the bridge and divert it to the use of subway passenger travel. It would improve present conditions for a short time. The ultimate and permanent result would be unfortunate. The argument is that the reconstruction of the bridge will cost two million dollars less than the construction of a tunnel to accommodate the subway tracks which it is proposed to put on the bridge. That is penny wise and pound foolish economy. The tunnel would be an addition to scanty facilities, and an improvement upon them. The bridges were all built in the elevated era of rapid transit, and are suited to them. It is an engineering absurdity to send subway trains over bridges. Ten years ago it would have been a mechanical impossibility. Today it is an economic blunder. Elevated trains should be kept high, and not sent under the river. Subway trains should be kept low, and not sent across the high arch over the river.

The elevation of ten-car steel trains from many feet below the river to 130 feet above the river cannot be surpassed as a consumer of dollars in coal. Steam railways spend the cost of the bridges to avoid the climbing of hills such as the bridges artificially create. A distinguished engineer has said that it would be cheaper from a traffic point of view to blow up the bridges than to send the subway trains over them. Yet it is proposed to do so to save two million dollars. It will be costly economy, and even less in first cost than in annual outlay. If the subways are admitted to the bridge it can only be a temporary arrangement. The tunnel must be built ultimately. It would be better to build it at once.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Brighter Side of the War.

In our common detestation of war there is some danger that all who are engaged in the dreadful work of slaughter may be grouped in a common condemnation—that we may forget there is something more to war than its horrors, and that, prone as war is to bring out the worst qualities of those participating in it, yet it develops and makes manifest in some of them the highest possibilities of heroic service to country and humanity.

An illustration of this "other side" was to be found in the lines from a letter written by an English officer, Capt. NORMAN LESLIE, of the Rifle Brigade, printed on this page yesterday, and well worth presentation in part again. It was, in effect, a plea that the weary and anxious watchers of the bulletins at home should show the forgetfulness of self exhibited by so many of the fighters in the field:

> Units, individuals, cannot count. Remember we are writing a new page of history. Future generations cannot be allowed to read the decline of the British and attribute it to us. We live our little lives and die. To some are given chances of proving themselves men and to others no chance comes. Whatever our individual faults, virtues, or qualities may be it matters not; but when we are up against big things, let us forget individuals and let us act as one Great British unit, united and fearless.

Whatever one may think of England as compared with the nations ranged against her and her allies, these are fine, brave words. No mere man-killer wrote them, but a soldier willing to die for a nation and a cause, and to count death a small thing. It were easy to say that his is an easier task, a lighter burden, than they have at home, but the statement, even though true, which it probably is not, leaves unchanged the completeness of his sacrifice, the nobility of his mental attitude.

Explanatory of His Declination.

There is, of course, what seems more than the semblance or worse of ungraciousness in opposing, or refusing to aid, any plan devised for the purpose of helping people brought to the desperate point of poverty that is marked by eviction from home. Yet such opposition and refusal may be well justified, and are so when the plan, either absolutely or relatively, is not commendable.

Whether the formation of the East Side Protective Association, suggested by Justice HARTMAN and his colleagues on the municipal bench, is or is not wise in the one or the other sense remains a question still open to discussion, but in a letter printed in a neighboring column ISAAC N. SELIGMAN explains his non-acceptance of the Treasurership of the proposed association in a way that at least proves it not due to lack of interest in the poor or to lack of sympathy with them in what is so often a culmination of affliction.

Mr. SELIGMAN commends the intentions of the Municipal Justices, but argues that they can best serve the objects of their pity, not by assuming a burden they have neither time nor facilities for carrying, but by promptly turning over to one of the three great charitable societies for investigation and relief the cases that come to their attention in the performance of their regular court duties.

The societies Mr. SELIGMAN mentions are equipped for doing such work, and are experienced and skilled. Some, and not a few, find their methods distastefully "cold," but this accusation is more often founded on sentimentality than on knowledge, and it is not confirmed by those who have taken the trouble thoroughly to inform themselves as to the methods of these organizations. That they do not believe much in "a smile and a flower and a pound of tea" as either the beginning or the end of "charity" is true, but they do have more than a little efficiency in helping people into the road of self-help.

For Once They Get Some Space.

So rarely is there in the communications that come from the Christian Science press agents anything except a wearisome iteration of arguments long since refuted that neither the impulse nor the obligation to give them any space is created when one of the familiar documents arrives. Really interesting, though, and perhaps somewhat important, is part of a letter with this authorship that arrived yesterday.

The writer, after asking the absurd question, already answered a hundred times at least—why excitement is caused by deaths under Eddyite treatment and not by the more numerous failures of the regular doctors to cure—takes up a case that has been brought out in the course of the investigation of the Coroners. It is that of CHARLES LEE BOWLES, involving the $100 gift. Concerning this case the press agent requests, and not in vain, permission to state that—

> in order to conform to the law a physician was immediately [after BOWLES'S death] called, and he pronounced hardening of the arteries of the heart to be the cause of death. No money was passed before the decision was arrived at, and if any was passed afterward, it was merely an expression of gratitude on the part of the family when it was learned that the Coroner's representatives had found it unnecessary to mutilate the body in order to find the cause of the decease. Commissioner WALLENSTEIN knew the exact facts in the case and solemnly gave his word to CHARLES LEE BOWLES, Jr., that no publicity was necessary and that none would be given. To say the least, there has been a breach of confidence somewhere and a cruel trespass upon both personal liberty and the feelings of a refined and law-abiding family.

Through the mazes of this combined explanation and protest whoever will may wander to whatever destination suits him best.

A Silence Follows Loquacity.

That the Atlanta papers all allow the recent proceedings in the Frank case to pass without a word of comment is a fact that will excite the commendation of some, but the astonishment of a good many more.

They will commend who believe in observing with an abnormal and inhuman scrupulosity the rule of making no remarks about cases in course of judicial consideration. They will wonder who remember how much less than no scruple at all, of that sort, was shown by the Atlanta papers in the earlier days of this same case. Those papers didn't wait, then, for the Judge to speak, or the jurymen, either. Instead, they both had and expressed most confidently their opinions as to what had been done, and by whom, and were no less free in telling what should be done and the consequences of not doing it.

That may make the present silence seem queer, even to those who regard it as highly virtuous.

RELIEF IN EVICTION CASES.

Mr. Seligman Thinks It Should Be Left to Organized Charity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I fully appreciate the honor paid to me by Justice Hartman and the other Justices in requesting me to act as Treasurer of the proposed East Side Protective Association.

I fully realize the crying necessity of some action which will prevent the large number of dispossess cases. In view of the present depressed industrial situation it is probable that more cases of eviction among the poor will occur this Winter than heretofore, and it is to the credit of Justice Hartman and other Municipal Justices that they are alive to the present crisis, and are endeavoring to prove helpful to the community. In bringing to the attention of the public these sad conditions the Justices are, I feel convinced, actuated by the noblest motives.

My judgment and experience, however, lead me to the conviction that the best interests of the poor families and the best interests of the city would be subserved by the Justices bringing promptly such cases of eviction before their trial to the attention of the organized charities of this city, such as the United Hebrew Charities, the Charity Organization Society, and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, all of which have the adequate machinery to cope promptly and intelligently with the present crisis.

The task imposed on the Justices to investigate such cases of eviction would, in my opinion, prove too burdensome and too complicated, and could not in the end prove satisfactory.

I would suggest to those interested in the proposed Protective Committee, and to those who are impressed with the serious conditions that confront our community, that they contribute generously to the United Charities or to the other two organizations, designating, if they desire, that their contributions be used to relieve the distress of worthy families threatened with eviction.

ISAAC N. SELIGMAN.

New York, Nov. 27, 1914.

A TRADE UNION ARMY.

Mr. Shaw Said to Have Exceeded "the Jester's Privilege."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Shaw, a British subject, reminds one of the mediæval Court jester, who was often allowed to insult the King to his face "just for the fun of the thing." Occasionally, however, taking advantage of privilege, he would go too far and then a cuff or a kick would reveal to him the real contempt in which his office was held.

In THE TIMES of Sunday Mr. Shaw, in the guise of an adviser of the Government on the conduct of the war, advocates doing away with military law, establishing trade-unionism in the army on the field, endowing the soldier with full civil rights with the trade-union rate of wages proper to a skilled worker at a dangerous trade," and, the war being over, with conthuance of pay "until he obtains civil employment on standard terms." Moreover, trade unionism must have "accredited secretaries on the field" to maintain "communication between the men on service and the political representatives of their class at the War Office."

Is there an intelligent person within the reach of Mr. Shaw's words who does not know that every one of these measures is impossible of enactment? And, were it otherwise, is there one such person who does not know that the army in the field would be converted forthwith into an armed political mob doomed to immediate overwhelming defeat, that the bankruptcy of England would be constant, that the disruption and destruction of the British Empire would follow, and that anarchy, destitution, and death would reign where now stands (barring the United States of America) the national embodiment of the greatest governmental success ever achieved by man?

And it is now, when his country is in the perils of a struggle for her continued existence as a world power, and for the maintenance of her honor as a nation, that George Bernard Shaw endeavors to stir up the wrath of his malcontent fellow-citizens and goad them to demand the impossible as the price of their fealty!

But, what is the use? I am myself at fault in taking this playwright as a power when he is perhaps laughing in his sleeve at the irritating effects of his advertising wit. However this may be, he richly deserves the cuff or the kick which fell to the lot of his prototype of old when he overdid his part and his humor trenched upon treason.

SAM TEST.

Flushing, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1914.

GERMAN PAPERS IN CANADA.

How Canadians View Government's Order to Exclude Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You ask "Are Canadians afraid to hear the German arguments?" apropos of the order from Ottawa prohibiting entry to Canada of certain pro-German newspapers.

Canadians are not.

Our case is that in a comparatively small population we have 500,000 immigrants, natives of the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires.

A great number are not yet naturalized.

We don't want superfluous sparks near gunpowder.

P. E. ROSS.

President The Evening Journal.

Ottawa, Canada, Nov. 24, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An editorial note in your issue of Nov. 23 leads me to say that the only pro-German publications barred from the mails in Canada are the Vaterland, the Staats-Zeitung, and the Vital Issue, all published in New York. When two nations are at war exchange of mail matter is, of course, stopped at once. No German newspapers may be received in any part of the British Dominions, and the above newspapers are barred because they are in effect German newspapers, though they happen to be published in New York.

There is no remote possibility that Canada will exclude newspapers which are not wholly German in character. Surely the United States would shut out German newspapers if it was at war with Germany.

GEORGE M. WRONG,
Professor of History in the University of Toronto.

Toronto, Nov. 25, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Canadian Government laid itself open to ridicule when it barred from the mails certain German papers published in New York. Your rebuke, in which I heartily concur, was merited, and might well have been stronger than it was. This action was an insult to our intelligence, and I trust that fellow-Canadians will not be backward in voicing the disapproval that must be generally felt of an action that, to my mind, is rather childish.

CANADIAN.

Asheville, N. C., Nov. 24, 1914.

HOW TO PRONOUNCE THE WAR NAMES.

Impossible to Reproduce in English with Absolute Correctness All the Foreign Names, but These Suggestions Will Help.

There is a laudable desire on the part of the American public to pronounce correctly the foreign names that are daily appearing in the dispatches from the seat of war. Both the French and Germans have a scientific method by which foreign names are adapted to their respective languages in spelling and pronunciation. We have none. Neither have the English, who usually proceed along the lines of least resistance and spell and pronounce as fancy moves, ignoring anything which savors of authority—as, for example, the perversion of the beautiful word "Livorno" to the uncouth "Leghorn."

In both French and German, proper nouns often defy the rules of pronunciation, but in the case of Russian, Polish, Servian, Montenegrin, and Hungarian names the difficulties are almost insurmountable. The principal reason is that these words come to us in Roman characters through English, French, or German sources. For example, the Slavonic v may be either v or ff in English, w in French, and either au or w in German, while as a matter of fact the Slavonic v is pronounced about as it is in America, as are the other Slavonic consonants, the vowels being pronounced exactly as they are in Italian. But there are thirty-six letters in the Slavonic alphabet invented by the Greek monk, Cyril, in the ninth century, ten of which have no equivalent in English.

In French the é, o, u, and the nasal sounds eu, un, in, an, and on have no English equivalents, and, in the case of German, the ü, ö, ch, and sch are entirely missing from our language.

Thus it is perfectly plain that no paradigms of English sounds, no matter how ingeniously arranged, could enable one to pronounce absolutely correctly all of the foreign names which are appearing in the war dispatches. The following scheme, however, it is believed, will approach the correct sounds as nearly as it is possible to give them with the sounds used in English speech.

It should be remembered that French is an entirely unaccented language—that is, every syllable of a word is pronounced in the same tone with a rising inflection, but never an accentuation, at the end—while German follows the English tendency, and the Slavonic languages are striking in their variety of accent. In the first list the emphasis is indicated by an accent at the end of the stress-syllable. In the second list, principally made up of French words, the apostrophe is employed to denote a quickly disappearing sound.

As Turkey's entrance into the war is likely to produce a new batch of words, it may be well to remember that the consonants in Turkish are pronounced, with few exceptions, about as they are in English, and the vowels as in Italian. The tendency to give the French sound to the Turkish j is incorrect. It is always hard, as in "jelly" or "jam." In Turko-Rumanian and Turko-Servian words, however, there is a tendency to soften the Turkish j. The Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin languages, like Russian, are Slavonic, the Rumanian is Latin, and the Hungarian is Finno-Ugric, with many Turkish characteristics.

Words from Eastern War Area.

SLAVONIC, HUNGARIAN, AND GERMAN.

Augustowo—Oh-goos-to'-vo.
Biatystok—Bia-tees'-stock.
Braunsberg—Bruns'-beerg.
Bucharest or Bukharest—Boo-kar-rest'.
Cettinjé—Tzet-teen'-yeh'.
Czech—Check.
Czenstochowa—Chenz-tow-ha'-va.
Dansic or Danzig—Dansik.
Durazzo—Doo-rahd'-zo or doo-raht'-so.
Dnieper—Neeper.
Epirus—Ee'-per-rus.
Eydtkunen—Eyt'-koo-nen.
Gumbinnen—Goom-bin'-nen.
Herzegovina—Hert'-tse-go-vee'-nah.
Ivangorod—Ee-van'-go-rod.
Jaroslaw—Ya'-ros-lov.
Jassy or Yassy—Ya'-see.
Javorow—Ya-vo'-rov.
Jemappes—She'-mapp.
Kalisz—Kar'-lidz.
Kiev or Kieff—Keev.
Königsberg—Kern'-eggs-beerg.
Kragnyevatz—Krah-yew'-vatz.
Küstrin—Kues-treen'.
Lutzk—Loodz.
Minsk—Meenz.
Mitrovicza—Meet-rro-vit'-sah.
Obryte Pultusk—Obreet-pool'-toosk.
Ostrog—Os'-trogz.
Ostrowa—Os-tro'-vah.
Przemysl—P-jhem'-izzle, with the j pronounced as in the French word "jour."
Pultusk—Pool'-toosk.
Proskurov—Pros-koo'-rov.
Radziviloff—Rad-zee-vee'-lov.
Rawa-Russka—Rava-roos'-ka.
Serajevo—Ser-ra'-jay-vo.
Skutari or Scutari—Skôo'-tah-ree.
Sierok—See-er'-rock.
Sokolka—So-kol'-ka.
Stettin—Stet-teen'.
Suwalki or Suwalky—Soo-val'-kee.
Tarnow or Tarnoff—Tarr'-nov.
Tarnopol—Tarr-no'-pol.
Tomaszow—To'-ma-zov.
Urumiah—Oo-roo-mee'-yar.
Uzsok—Ud'-sock.
Valjevo or Valyavo—Val-yea'-vo.
Warthe (Polish, Warta)—Vor'-teh.
Zamosc or Zamost—Zar'-mosh.

Words from Western War Area.

FRENCH AND FLEMISH.

Note.—Much confusion will be avoided if it be remembered that "ville" does not conform to the French rule for the pronunciation of "ll" followed by a vowel. It is always pronounced "veel" in a short, sharp manner; never "ee-yr," as in "fille" or "famille."

Ailette—Aye-let.
Ailly—Aye-yee.
Aisne—Ainn.
Aix-la-Chapelle (in German, Aachen; in Dutch, Aiken)—Aks-lah-sha-pell.
Amiens—Ah-me-an'.
Antwerp (in Spanish, Ambéres; in French, Anvers; from "Aan't werp," meaning "at the wharf.")
Aube—Obe.
Avricourt—Av-ree-koorr.
Bar-le-Duc—Bar-luh-duhq.
Basle—Bah-zl'.
Bastogne—Bas-ton'-yah.
Baupaume—Bow-powmm.
Beauvais—Bow-vay.
Belfort—Bell-forr.
Berry-au-Bac—Ber-ree-o-bahk.
Besançon—Beh-zon-son'.
Béthune—Bay-toon.
Blamont—Blah-mon'.
Bois-le-Duc—Bwah-luh-duhq.
Bouillon—Boo-yon'.
Boulogne—Boo-lon'-yah.
Bouvines—Boo-veenn.
Brabant-le-roi—Brah-bon'-luh-rwah.
Braine-le-Comte—Brain-luh-kont.
Cambrai—Kon'-braye.
Châlons—Sha-lon'.
Chambley—Shaan-blaye.
Charleroi—Shar-luh-rwah.
Charleville—Shar-luh'-veel.
Château Thierry—Sha-toh-tee-al'-ree.
Châteauroux—Sha-tow-roo.
Châtel—Sha-tel'.
Chaudfontaine—Showd-fon-taine.
Commercy—Kom-mehr-see'.
Compiègne—Kom-pee-ayn.
Consenvoye—Kahn-son-vwah.
Crécy—Kray-see.
Demer—Day-mare.
Dijon—Dee-zhon', not dee-yon.
Dinant—Dee-nahn'.
Dixmude—Dee-muhd or dis-muhd.
Dompierre—Dom-pee-airr.
Douai—Doo-ay'.
Dyle—Dill.
Epernay—Ay-payr-naye.
Epinal—Ay-pee-nal'.
Genappe—Zheh-napp.
Gironville—Zhee-ron'-veel.
Givet—Zhee-vay'.
Grammont—Gram-mon'.
Guise—Geeze.
Haelen—Hah-len.
Hainaut—Aye-no'.
Hal—Ahl.
Havre—Ahvrr.
Huy—Wee.
La Fère Champenoise—Lah-fair-shon-peh-nwahzz.
Langres—Loyn-gr'.
Laon—Lon'.
Lassigny—Lah-seen'-yee.
Le Catelet—Luh-kat-lay'.
Liége (in French, Liège)—Lee-aye-zh.
Lys—Liss, not lee.
Longwy—Lon'-vee.
Louvain—Loo-van'.
Louveigné—Loo-vee-nyay.
Louers—Loo-ayr.
Maestricht—Mahs-trikt.
Mainz—My-ntz.
Maubeuge—Mow-buhzh.
Meaux—Mow.
Mechelin—Mesh-lin', in Flemish, mecklline.
Meuse—Muhz.
Mézières—May-zee-ayr.
Mons—Mons'.
Montmirail—Mon-mee-raye.
Mouilly—Moo-yee'.
Namur—Nah-muhr.
Nancy—Nahn'-see.
Neufchâteau—Nuh-sha-tow or nef-sha-tow.
Oise—Wahz.
Oudenarde—Ohdn-ard.
Qurcq—Oork.
Ourthe—Oortt.
Péronne—Pay-ronn.
Petit Croix—Puh-tee-krwah.
Petit Morin—Puh-tee-mo-ran'.
Pont-à-Mousson—Pom-ta-moo-son'.
Quatre Bras—Katre-brah.
Ramillies—Rah-mee-yeh.
Raon l'Étape—Rah-own-lay-tapp.
Rheims—Rance or ranz.
Rocroi—Rok-rwah.
Roye—Rwah.
Sedan—Seh-don'.
Senlis—Son'-lee or Son'-leece.
Sézanne—Say-zann.
Soissons—Swah-son'.
Somme—Summ.
St. Bonhomme—San-bon-omm.
St. Dié—San-dee-ay'.
St. Mihiel—San'-mee-yel.
St. Quentin—San'-kon-tan.
Thionville—Tee-on'-veel.
Tirlemont—Teer-leh-mon'.
Tongres—Tong-r'.
Valenciennes—Val-lon'-syenn.
Verdun—Vair-dun'.
Versailles—Ver-sigh-eh.
Visé—Vee-zay'.
Vosges—Vo-zeh'.
Woevre—Vuhvr'.
Ypres—Ee-pray' or ee-pres.
Yser—Ee-ser.
Yvoir—Eev-vwah.

THE "TWILIGHT" TREATMENT.

Medical "Ethics" Should Not Be Allowed to Obscure Its Merit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer, a retired physician of over thirty years' practice in this city, is deeply interested in the subject of "Twilight Sleep," which, in his opinion, ranks, if not as the most, at least as one of the most, important discoveries yet made in medicine. Reading the poem "Das Dammerschlaf" in THE TIMES suggests that a few words of encouragement of this great work might be opportune at the present time.

It is to be sincerely hoped that our American women will compel our medical brethren to give them the benefits of this great discovery and not allow themselves to be put off by the attitude the doctors are now assuming in this matter, defending their opposition by the most flimsy objections imaginable and placing themselves in a position only to be characterized as inhuman.

If the burdens of childbirth had devolved on the male sex, painless childbearing would have been a fact many centuries ago, or else by this time the human race would have become extinct. Our women have patiently and uncomplainingly borne this burden as long as there seemed to be no help for it, but now that it can be escaped neglect on the part of those who can lift the load from them is criminal. Our women must insist that they be permitted to receive the same benefits from this great discovery that their sisters abroad are getting, and not permit any whimsical question as to "ethics"—because of the introduction of this subject in this country in a magazine read by the public—to stand in the way of their obtaining their rights.

If our physicians of this country are unable or unwilling to give them this aid, then should our women, in the cause of humanity and justice, send abroad for men who are able and willing to be of service to them in ridding them of what has hitherto been the curse of womankind.

Why do not our suffragettes take up this matter—one of far more value to their sex than anything that they have hitherto advocated?

EX MEDICUS.

New York, Nov. 26, 1914.

From a Times Admirer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me as an independent critic to compliment you on your worthy newspaper? I have traveled all over the civilized world, and have always been a keen observer of up-to-date newspapers. After forty-odd years' experience I have come to the conclusion, in my estimation, that THE NEW YORK TIMES is the best press news that I have ever had the pleasure to read. With its rich, clear type, and paper unexcelled, so far as newspapers go, and good, reliable, concise news, it is a credit to your worthy editor and staff generally.

R. PAUL DOUGLAS.

Babylon, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1914.

THE WEDDIN' GIFT.

His father gave them gold enough
To settle on;
Her mother gave them woolen stuff
Her own hand spun,

A carven chest o' linen, fair
For the table's spreadin'
The kinsfolk sent to wish the pair
Joy o' the weddin'.

I had no gift o' gold or white,
I'd never spin,
Or toil by sun or candlelight—
Folk called it sin.

They talked o' bread of idleness!
Where was my thrift?—
But in the wood where none may guess
I found me a gift;

Ah, dear, it was as breath o' life
(To them that love it)—
I'm thinkin' it was a Fairy Wife
Had the makin' of it.

My gift made other gifts beside
Look poor and shoddy—
The Good Folk know where such treasures bide—
No other body!

ANNE W. YOUNG.

TAFT SAYS CANADA MAY BE ATTACKED

Monroe Doctrine Would Not Compel Us to Intervene, the ex-President Says.

PRECEDENT IN CHILE CASE

We Would Object, However, If Foreign Power Attempted Permanent Possession.

The United States would not be compelled by the terms of the Monroe Doctrine to intervene if Canada should be attacked by Germany or Austria or Turkey, according to ex-President William Howard Taft, who spoke on "The Monroe Doctrine" last night, before the Outlook Club of Montclair, N. J.

In support of his view Mr. Taft cited the opinions expressed by his predecessor, Col. Roosevelt, in his messages to Congress.

"Mr. Roosevelt, in his communications to Congress has again and again asserted that the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine does not require our Government to object to armed measures on the part of European governments to collect their debts against governments on this continent that are in default of their just obligations, provided only that they do not attempt to satisfy those obligations by taking over to themselves ownership and permanent possession of the territory of the debtor governments, or by other oppressive measures.

"In the first place," said Mr. Taft, "the Monroe Doctrine is a policy of the United States, and is

MANY DEBUTANTES GREETED BY SOCIETY

Receptions, Followed by Dinners and Theatre Parties, Serve to Introduce Buds.

MISS PEABODY RECEIVES

Misses Macy, Sawyer, Lewis, Childs, and Porter Make Bows—Young Men Join In Festivities.

Yesterday ushered into the world of society a number of debutantes, and in many cases the afternoon receptions were followed by dinners for those receiving and dancing, or parties to the play.

Mrs. Richard A. Peabody of 123 East Seventy-third Street, gave a coming-out reception, followed by a dinner for those receiving and informal dancing for her daughter, Miss Constance Peabody. Mrs. Peabody, in deep rose velvet, and Miss Peabody in white satin and tulle, had receiving with them the Misses Esther Auchincloss, Helen Ridgely Morgan, Caryl Hackstaff, Priscilla Peabody, Vera Cravath, Margaret Erhardt, Almy Gilford, Margaret Seton Porter, Ruth and Faith Hayden, Dorothy Keene Taylor, Margaret Warren, and Eleanor Hartshorne. The additional guests for the dinner and dancing were William Travers Jerome, Jr., Harry C. Cushing, 3d, L. Stuart Wing, Jr., Jesse Hoyt, Hugh D. Cotton, John H. Ballantine, Jr., Bradish Johnson Carroll, Jr., Bache Brown, Mathew Looram, J. Horton Djams, Donald Carr, Maynard Ivison, and Frederick C. MacDonnell.

Mrs. James Mott Hartshorne will give a luncheon for Miss Peabody on Wednesday, Dec. 2.

Mrs. George H. Macy of 22 Riverside Drive introduced her daughter, Miss Kathleen Macy, yesterday afternoon at an informal tea. Mrs. Macy and Miss Macy had in their receiving party the Misses Symphorosa Bristed, Lillian Talmage, Anna Ballard, and Helen Flake. Mrs. Macy will give a small dance for her daughter on Friday evening, Dec. 18, at her residence.

Mrs. Philip C. Sawyer gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her residence, 109 East Seventy-eighth Street, to bring out her daughter, Miss Mildred Sawyer. Miss Sawyer, in blue velvet, and the débutante in white velvet and chiffon, had assisting them receive the Misses Frederika Peterson, Mary C. Sturges, Eleanor Keep, Carola Warburg, Barbara Thaw, Margaret La Farge, and Emmalina Slater. An dinner and theatre party and later a supper followed the reception. The additional guests asked for the dinner and play were Neal and Thomas Rice of Boston, Talbot Holt, Thayer Iaccaci, Phillip Houghton, William Palmer Ryland Sizer, and Gilbert Stockton.

Mrs. Richard J. Lewis was the hostess at a coming-out tea for her daughter, Miss Wealthy Albro Lewis, at her residence, 118 West Seventy-sixth Street. A dinner and theatre party for those receiving followed the reception. Mrs. Lewis and Miss Lewis had receiving with them the Misses Mabel Venner, Emma Leslie, Marion Becker, Ella Stuart, Mary Frances Gilbert, Alice Delamar, Eleanor Vredenburgh, Edith Sloan, and Miss Delamater. Young men asked in for dinner and the theatre were Henry Holt, Orville Lamason, Clarence Venner, Marshall and Harold Stuart, Clinton Sheafer, Charles Lester, Walter Marvin, James Cannon, Jr., and Donald Cowl.

Miss Lewis's aunt, Mrs. H. C. West, will give a dance at Sherry's for her on Dec. 28.

Miss Cathryn Cass Childs, the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Childs, made her début yesterday at a tea given for her by Mrs. Childs at her residence, 58 East Eighty-first Street. Mrs. Childs, in salmon colored satin embroidered in gold, and the débutante, in a frock of white charmeuse and net trimmed with pearls, had receiving with them the Misses Frederika Peterson, Barbara Thaw, Phyllis Williams, Marion Drake-Smith, Agnes Kelly, Julia Ford, Adelaide M. Parker, Louise Homer, and Katharine Lyons. Mrs. Childs will give a dance in February for the débutante.

Mrs. Nelson Todd Porter gave a coming-out reception yesterday at her home at Montclair, N. J., to introduce her daughter, Miss Helen Louise Knickerbocker Porter, and this was followed by a large dinner and dancing at the Orange Country Club. Mrs. Porter and the débutante had receiving with them the Misses Esther Cleveland Hall, Helen Adams, Ada Northleigh, Virginia Rees Scully, Elsie Waller, Eleanor Baxter, Josephine Nicoll, Claire Van Lennep, Charlotte Sawyer, Katherine W. Porter, Martha J. Nicholson, Margery Cluett, Charlotte Broste, and Elizabeth French.

MISS PAYNE TO WED PRINCE.

Daughter of Duchesse de Choisul Engaged to Alexander Sapieha.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The engagement of Miss Hamilton Payne, daughter of Duchesse de Choisul, formerly Mrs. Hamilton Payne of Boston, and Prince Alexander Sapieha is to be announced soon.

The Prince is a nephew of Prince Paul Sapieha, whose engagement to Alice Countess Amherst was announced recently under somewhat dramatic circumstances.

Bliss-Wilson Wedding Today.

Miss Adelaide Wilson, the daughter of Francis Wilson, the actor, and Russell Adams Bliss will be married today at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, 24 Gramercy Park, at 4:30 o'clock.

Secretary Bell Has a Daughter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A daughter was born today to Edward Bell, Second Secretary of the American Embassy, and Mrs. Bell.

Mrs. Bell was formerly Miss Bertha E. Surtees, younger daughter of Col. Surtees of Mainsforth Hall, Ferryhill, Durham, England, and her marriage to Mr. Bell took place last February. Mr. Bell was formerly Secretary of the American Legation at Teheran, Persia.

Brooklyn Needlework Guild Meeting

The Brooklyn Branch of the Needlework Guild of America will hold its annual meeting on the afternoon of Wednesday, Dec. 2, at the St. George Hotel, in Clark Street, Brooklyn. There will be addresses by prominent speakers, music and an exhibition of the garments that are to be sent to the charitable organizations and hospitals of Brooklyn. Mrs. T. Elliot Langstaff, President of the Brooklyn Branch, will preside.

Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.

The British War Relief Association has invited Miss C. Welland Nerritt of Canada to speak at the Ritz-Carlton this afternoon on the work of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild. Miss Nerritt has been appointed by Queen Mary to organise branches of the guild in Canada. The affair will be given under the patronage of Lady Cecil Spring-Rice, wife of the British Ambassador.

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CATHOLIC ALUMNAE MEET.

Federation Will Attend Mass at St. Patrick's This Morning.

Crowds gathered in the blue room in the mezzanine floor of the Hotel McAlpin last evening at the reception opening the organization convention of the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae. The Rev. Michael Reilly presided and addresses were made by Auxiliary Bishop Patrick J. Hayes, Mgr. Bernard Bradley, President of Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., and Rev. Matthew J. Flynn, of Brooklyn. Letters of greeting were read by Mgr. Edward W. McCarty, of Brooklyn.

Among the patronesses are Countess Anne Leary, Countess Eleanor Colgan, and Mrs. Nicholas Benziger. Among other patronesses present were Mrs. Thomas Brennan, Mrs. William Cleary, Mrs. John Cogan, Mrs. Walter L. Durack, Mrs. S. R. Golibart, Mrs. Thomas Hynes, Mrs. Thomas Keating, Mrs. James J. Keyes, Mrs. Louis Matthez, Miss Naughton, Mrs. John O'Neill and Mrs. Lorenzo Ullo.

John D. Crimmins was one of the invited guests whose acceptance was received. Mrs. James J. Sheeran is Regent and Miss Clare I. Cogan Secretary of the New York Chapter of the Alumnae Association of St. Joseph's College of Emmitsburg, Md., at whose invitation the Federation is meeting. The convention is under the auspices of Cardinal Farley.

The delegates will attend high mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral this morning at 9 o'clock. Cardinal Farley will be the celebrant. There will be a business meeting in the blue room of the Hotel McAlpin at 11 a. m., followed by luncheon. The alumnae will organize a bureau through which normal graduates may obtain positions. Tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock there will be a sacred concert and farewell reception in the Hotel McAlpin Winter Garden.

32 FILM COMPANIES HELD.

Danger of Fire in World's Tower Building Pointed Out.

Thirty-two picture film corporations with establishments in the World's Tower Building, 110 West Fortieth Street, were held for trial by Magistrate Barlow in Yorkville Court yesterday on the charge of violating the law relative to storing films. It is pointed out that there are two theatres within fifty feet of the building, which, according to the Bureau of Fire Prevention, is filled with inflammable films.

Fire Commissioner Adamson has threatened to have the building vacated unless the law was complied with. According to Inspector Oscar J. Mendel of the Bureau of Fire Prevention action was precipitated by a fire at 145 West Forty-fifth Street recently, where films were stored, when the loss amounted to $30,000. The offense as alleged is a misdemeanor, punishable with one year's imprisonment and a fine of $500. The representatives of the concerns in court were paroled.

Inspector Mendel said the World's Tower Building is presumably fireproof, but that the presence of the films made it extremely dangerous.

MURPHY STARTS HOME.

Leader Has Good Wishes for Croker and His Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Nov. 27.—Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, started for New York tonight with his wife and daughter. It was the end of the twelfth vacation which Mr. Murphy has spent here following election activities. In discussing the general situation before his departure Mr. Murphy said that the country was entering an era of prosperity.

Mr. Murphy expressed his good wishes for Richard Croker and his bride. The Tammany leader was in fine humor. He had especially enjoyed his golf matches with Oscar W. Underwood, he said.

LOCKED INTRUDER IN ROOM.

Woman Servant in Astor Helps Make an Arrest.

Joseph Bendict, who says he is a cartoonist and lives at 245 Lenox Avenue, was arrested on the sixth floor of the Hotel Astor last night on a charge of attempted grand larceny. A woman servant of the hotel became suspicious of him after he had persuaded her to open the door of a room occupied by C. W. Babcock of Chicago. He pretended he wanted to leave a book in the room. The woman quietly locked the door and found the house detective who called up the Second Branch Detective Bureau and got Detectives Devanney and McGann.

Bendict submitted to arrest under protest, declaring that about two weeks ago he attended a dance in the hotel given by a Mrs. Hallenberg, to whom he had promised to lend the book, and he was under the impression she occupied the room in which he was found. At the Branch Bureau he drew caricatures of the detectives and others.

Mr. Babcock had not returned to the hotel at a late hour last night. The hotel clerk said he did not remember any Mrs. Hallenberg.

Argentine Aviator Killed.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 27.—Military Aviator Jalit was killed today when his machine fell during a flight.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The marriage of Lawrence Lanier Winslow of this city, Secretary to the American Ambassador to Germany, James W. Gerard, and Miss Mildred Aileen Devereux, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. Devereux of Cleveland, Ohio, will take place today in St. Paul's Episcopal Church in that city.

Mrs. E. Francis Hyde of 36 West Fifty-sixth Street will give a dance, to be followed by a supper, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, for Miss Margaret Lindabury, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard V. Lindabury, at the Hotel Gotham.

Rehearsals are being held at the residence of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, 660 Fifth Avenue, for the Russian Festival which Mrs. Vanderbilt's daughter, Miss Barbara Rutherfurd, has arranged to give at the Hotel Biltmore on next Tuesday evening in aid of the Russian war sufferers. Many dinners are to precede the entertainment.

Mrs. George F. Gregory entertained last night for her daughter, Miss Ruth Gregory, with a dance at the Sherman Square Hotel. There were about a hundred and fifty guests. Miss Gregory is not to make her début until next Winter.

A fair for the benefit of the Fresh Air work of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, is to be given at the home of Mrs. Herbert Shipman, 489 Madison Avenue, on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, Dec. 2 and 3, from 2 to 7 o'clock.

Mrs. Edward Livingston Coster is giving a tea, followed by dancing, at the Gotham, next Tuesday, for her daughter, Miss Josephine L. Coster.

The glee clubs of Wellesley College and Princeton University are giving a joint concert tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria, the proceeds to be devoted to the building fund of Wellesley College. Many prominent society women are among the boxholders. Dancing will follow the concert.

The débutantes who will make their bows to society today include the Misses Barbara Thaw, Marie Johnson, Justine Van R. Townsend, Sylvia Hyde, Evelyn S. Walker, Margery and Eugenia Rand, and Eleanor L. Halpin.

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PLAY NEW SYMPHONY AT PHILHARMONIC

Composition by J. Guy Ropartz, Whose Works Are Seldom Heard Here.

GOOD WORK BY ORCHESTRA

Miss Eleanor Spencer, Soloist, Played Franck's Symphonic Variations with Artistic Spirit.

Mr. Stransky devoted yesterday's concert of the Philharmonic Society to French music, a singularly interesting concert that brought forward one new work, the fourth symphony of J. Guy Ropartz, and rescued from something like oblivion the Symphonic Variations of César Franck for piano and orchestra that had not been heard here for a considerable time. At the beginning was the first suite made from Bizet's music to "l'Arlésienne," and at the end Chabrier's rhapsody, "España."

Very few of Ropartz's compositions have been heard in New York, and this symphony was played for the first time here. Ropartz was a pupil of César Franck, and as many claimed Franck for a teacher after he was dead and became famous—as many claimed Liszt a sa teacher before he was dead as well as after—Vincent d'Indy gives assurance that Ropartz was one of the real pupils. Ropartz, he says, as Mr. Hale quotes him, is "a born symphonic writer who has remained indissolubly attached to Franck's principles."

The attachment is evident in this fourth symphony, although the note is an individual utterance and the music is not merely an imitation of the elder master's. There is a suggestion of it in the harmonic scheme; considerably less in the melodic lines. There is the use of the "generating" theme from which material is later derived and developed, but it is employed in a less systematic manner than is remembered, for instance, in Franck's own symphony. There are themes suggestive of French folk-song. The music is not without traces of the later influences that are now so strong in France, but they are not predominating.

The symphony is in three movements, which are connected without obvious breaks. It differs more than this, however, from the classical model or its modern successors in the manner of the development and the thematic treatment. This seems in several significant passages to be guided by something more than the music itself and as if there were some underlying poetic idea in the nature of a programme which had influenced the composer's thought, though there is no suggestion of any in the title of the work. If he had such an idea and kept it to himself he has written music of real beauty, of imaginative power, of individuality.

It is not easy to say that it has a deep and essential originality; that Ropartz has said in this symphony something that can be called new. It is given to few to do that. But there are sincerity and conviction in it; there are not the seeking for effect, the attempt to startle, the affectation of style that are not unknown in new works of modern and ambitious composers. The symphony, in fact, is an interesting disclosure of an artistic personality whose work might well be made more familiar to this public.

The orchestra gave an excellent performance of it, one that attested a sympathetic study of the work by Mr. Stransky. Its playing of Bizet's "l'Arlésienne" suite was superb in the quality of its tone, in the fine balance of the various choirs, in the precision and solidity of the ensemble, and in Chabrier's dazzling rhapsody it was positively brilliant.

Miss Eleanor Spencer played Franck's Symphonic Variations in a really artistic spirit, with sympathy and grace. A little more authority, a little more compelling power, would have befitted the performance and made it more distinguished; but Miss Spencer gave great pleasure to the audience in a work that is of incessant charm, filled with much of Franck's poetic spirit, of his powerful and vivifying harmonic feeling.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The run of "The Big Idea" at the Hudson Theatre will end on Dec. 5. Cohan & Harris, producers of the play, have great confidence in this play and announce that they are taking it off because the play market is overcrowded. They plan to present it in Chicago in the Spring.

The French Drama Society announces that in addition to "Le Vieil Homme" at the Century Lyceum next week, the French company will also play "Fais Ce Que Dois" by Coppee.

The first performance of Henry Arthur Jones's new play, "The Lie," in which Margaret Illington is to star, will take place at the Harris Theatre Christmas Eve.

F. Owen Baxter will sail today on the Philadelphia for England. Being a naval reservist, he will report to the Naval Barracks and hopes to be assigned to a battleship. Mr. Baxter played here last in "The Honeymoon Express." He has played Imported parts with Maude Adams, Grace George, James K. Hackett, William Gillette, and others.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Three Steamships—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

FRANCONIA, (Liverpool.)—F. E. Abbott, Mrs. H. W. Beal, Albert Brown, Frank S. Butterworth, N. Curry, the Rev. W. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Haight, A. O. Larkin, Miss Florence Larkinson, A. E. Marshall, David Newland, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Prichard, F. Raper, Miss Diana Stewart, and Mrs. H. W. Toulmin, and Alexander Watson.

CAMERONIA, (Glasgow.)—Miss Audrey Cunningham, Miss Jessie Campbell, H. A. Dudgeon, Miss M. H. Hamilton, John Hamilton, Miss Nettie Hunter, Mrs. J. Ingram, Alexander S. Raworth, Miss Lucy Selwyn, James Woods, and Miss Yvonne Stevenson.

PHILADELPHIA, (Liverpool.)—Miss K. M. Baker, F. Owen Baxter, G. E. Black, George Butler, R. A. Carter, Bertrand Clifford, Mrs. Eva H. Denbigh, C. P. Foster, Miss Muriel Gough, H. Harris, Miss Gertrude Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. J. Heywood, L. E. Hodson, Miss Daisy James, Miss M. E. Newland, Miss D. Ray, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Sharps, and H. A. Stone.

Passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the Lusitania were:

Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Aldis, J. F. Allan, Mrs. J. Wesley Allison, Mrs. E. L. Bayliss, H. W. Bible, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Browne, Miss M. Buckley, R. P. Burton, Miss Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. N. Carr, Mrs. W. E. Corey, Mrs. C. P. R. Dugmore, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Eastwick, Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Fearn, Marshall Field, Mrs. A. R. Gardner, Miss F. Gilbert, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, M. P. Grace, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, J. King, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Litchfield, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hamilton McCormick, H. P. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Phipps, and D. F. Williams.

Dutton's
The Spirit of Christmas.
DR. JOWETT.
A Prayer for Christmas Morning.
HENRY VAN DYKE.
Things Worth While.
LUDWIG S. DALE.
Bells Across the Snow.
FRANCES RIDLEY HAVERGAL.
Vellum, 50c. per vol. net.
CHRISTMAS CARDS IN ENDLESS VARIETY
681 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW THEATRE KEPT SECRET

Butler Davenport Heads the Bramhall Playhouse Being Built.

Broadway was surprised to hear yesterday that still another theatre was being built in the city, although the location of the new place of amusement and the policy it will adopt is still more or less of a secret. Butler Davenport, who planned a theatre movement on the lines of The New Theatre several years ago and started to build a playhouse which has since been taken over by Pastor Russell of Brooklyn, as a moving picture theatre for Biblical films, is at the head of the enterprise.

The fact that the theatre was being built came out yesterday when Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken issued invitations to her friends to attend a meeting at her house, 34 West Fifty-second Street, one week from tomorrow to hear Mr. Davenport outline his plans for a new theatre movement. The invitations announced that the theatre would be called The Bramhall Playhouse.

Mrs. Menken declined yesterday to discuss the matter, except to say that she had been working on the plan for some time and wanted it to come as a complete surprise to the people she had invited to meet Mr. Davenport and become interested in his plans. She said that the theatre was being built, and that Mr. Davenport would introduce a great movement, but she would go no further into a discussion of the affair.

Mr. Davenport is out of the city. When he started his former new theatre movement he proposed putting on new plays which were to be not at all "commercial." At that time he engaged Mary Shaw as leading woman for his company. The project fell through for lack of money, and the theatre remained in a half-finished state for several years. It was opened last season by Pastor Russel as The Temple.

HENRY RUSSELL RETURNS.

Boston Opera Manager to Consult with His Directors.

Henry Russell, the manager of the Boston Opera Company, returned from Europe yesterday on the Cunarder Lusitania and will go to Boston on Monday. He said that he could not go into business matters relating to the opera company until he had consulted with the Directors.

Mr. Russell said that the opera in Paris at the Champs Elysées Theatre would have been a big success all Summer if the war had not intervened. He thought that it was a pity the Boston and Chicago opera companies had been taken this season and there would be trouble with some of the artists. The tour of the Metropolitan Opera Company was one of the difficulties in the way of making a successful season for the other two companies, he said.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM BAYLIS CONKLIN, President of the Orange County Milk Association, and a deacon of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church for many years, died on Tuesday at his home, 645 West End Avenue, in his seventy-first year. Mr. Conklin was born in Amenia, Dutchess County, but had lived the greater part of his life in this city. He was a member of the Dutchess County Society. Mr. Conklin is survived by his widow and a son, William R. Conklin, a lawyer.

Mrs. MARY ANN LAWSON, widow of Charles Lawson, a veteran of the civil war, during which he served with the First New York Mounted Rifles, died yesterday at her home, 28 Dodworth Street, Brooklyn, in her ninety-third year. Mrs. Lawson was born at Miama, N. Y. She is survived by a son and daughter, seven grandchildren, and eleven great-grandchildren.

JAMES THOMA, manager in Montreal of the White Star, Dominion, and affiliated steamship companies, died on Thursday at his home in Westmount, Quebec, in his sixty-eighth year. He was born in Montreal and had been in the shipping business all his life.

DAVID T. CRISPIN died yesterday at Gloversville, N. Y. He was a resident of Bayside, L. I., for a number of years. Mr. Crispin was in his sixty-fourth year. He was a musician of ability and was choir leader at the Methodist Church of Bayside and soloist of the Dutch Reformed Church in Flushing.

Mrs. JANE WILEY, the oldest resident of the Astoria section of Long Island City, died at her home, 310 Grand Avenue, yesterday, in her ninety-first year.

WILLIAM J. SHELLIDAY, President of the Haskell Oilcloth Company of Troy, N. Y., is dead at his home in that city, aged 75 years. Shelliday in boyhood entered the firm of which he became the head.

JOHN NELSON, a retired dry goods merchant, died on Thursday at his residence, 506 Westminster Road, Flatbush, aged 71 years. He was a charter member of Long Island Council, Royal Arcanum, and left a wife and a daughter.

SAMUEL E. MIX, for nineteen years a clerk in the Seventy-first Regiment Arsenal, is dead at his home in Jamaica, L. I. He was 68 years old.

Mrs. MARY A. HAYES, wife of Patrick Hayes, Warden of the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary, died at their house on Blackwell's Island on Wednesday from acute indigestion. Mrs. Hayes was 69 years old and two weeks ago celebrated the golden wedding anniversary at her Brooklyn residence, 72 Lee Avenue, where funeral services will be held this morning. She left, besides her husband, three daughters and two sons.

Mrs. HENRY B. KELLUM of Babylon, L. I., died on Wednesday at the home of her mother in Jersey City from tuberculosis. She was 28 years old and left her husband and a son.

ALBERT R. BASS, 78 years old, who recently celebrated his fiftieth wedding anniversary, died on Thursday at his home, 5 Hampton Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Bass was born in Milton, Penn., but had lived in Brooklyn for more than fifty years. He was a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites and left a wife, four daughters, and three sons.

DAVID NELSON, for twenty-five years cashier for Paris, Allen & Co., died on Thursday at his home, 708 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 51 years.

CHARLES J. STOLTZ, a Brooklyn contractor, is dead at his home, 55 South Third Street, from heart disease. He was 51 years of age.

ARTHUR THOMA, an interior decorator and member of the Twelfth Assembly District Republican Club and Greenwood Conclave, I. O. H., is dead at his home, 1,114 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 36 years.

PETER FRASER, Jr., a plaster contractor, died on Thursday at his home, 420 Garfield Place, Richmond Hill. Mr. Fraser was born in Liverpool, England, forty-seven years ago and was Senior Deacon of Richmond Hill Lodge, F. and A. M., a life member of St. John's Lodge of that order of Glasgow, Scotland, and the Greenwood Yacht Club. He was for many years President of the Boss Plasterers' Association of Brooklyn.

HENRY SWEZEY, a well-known resident of Huntington Manor, where he was in the livery business, died at his home there yesterday, aged 45 years.

GEORGE A. BLACK of Salt Lake City, aged 73, formerly Governor of Utah, died yesterday of heart disease at Waitsburg, Wash.

WILLIAM McCOY, dean of Chicago hotel men and builder of the third "fireproof" hotel in the country, died at his home in Chicago yesterday.

Miss SADIE S. SCHMITTBERGER, eldest daughter of Max F. Schmittberger, Chief Inspector of the Police Department, died on Thursday at her home, 237 East Sixty-first Street, in her twenty-seventh year. She was a graduate of the Sacred Heart Convent.

Mrs. HARRIET WELLS SMITH, widow of S. Newton Smith, formerly a member of the brokerage firm of E. D. Morgan & Co., of which the late Gov. Morgan was the head, died on Thursday at the Savoy Hotel in her eightieth year. Her husband died at the Plaza Hotel in 1907, leaving her a life interest in his $500,000 estate, of which the United States Trust Company was appointed executor.

EDGAR PARKER, for fifty-two years editor of The Geneva Advertiser, died in Geneva, N. Y., yesterday, aged 77 years.

EDWARD FAIRFAX BERKELEY died at his home in 135th Street, near Riverside Drive, on Wednesday night. He was in his 64th year and was a native of Kentucky. Mr. Berkeley was for many years manager for the Mutual Life Insurance Company in Missouri and Kentucky.

AMUSING MISHAPS ON STAGE AT CARMEN

Miss Farrar Throws Flower with Such Force Caruso Has to Pursue It to the Footlights.

SHAWL CAUGHT IN EPAULETS

Tenor Removes Adornments While Singing Love Duet—Changes in the Cast.

With a second performance of Bizet's "Carmen" at the Metropolitan Opera House last night came the first repetition of bill this season, and the fact that "Carmen" is the first opera to be repeated, no less than the fact that the house was sold out last night and the audience enthusiastic, seems to establish that the revival has met with popular favor. There were changes in important rôles last night, Lucrezia Bori replacing Mme. Alda as Micaela, Clarence Whitehill, instead of Amato, singing Escamillo, and Mabel Garrison appearing for the first time with the company in the rôle of Frasquita.

Miss Bori was said to be suffering from a cold, and this would account for a pinched quality sometimes noticeable in her tones during the first act, which is not ordinarily characteristic of her voice. Her Micaela was in total effect agreeable, though one could take issue with her for what must have seemed to many a false note at the outset: her seeking to establish the simplicity and archness of the character by too obviously "acting." Surely there are not many prima donnas who could so well afford to be simply themselves in this rôle as she. Her aria in the third act was very effectively sung.

Mr. Whitehill's Escamillo was well done. He sang well and conveyed a sense of the masterfulness of the toreador with a quietness of demeanor that was in itself impressive. Miss Garrison made good use of the comparatively small opportunity offered by her rôle.

There were two incidents between Mr. Caruso and Miss Farrar that were fortunately not serious enough to be more than amusing. In the first act as she threw her flower to him and fled from the stage, she used too much strength and it landed in the footlight pit, where the tenor was forced to pursue it after some hesitation. In the second act prima donna's shawl fringe became entangled in the tenor's epaulets. So while Carmen was singing her most impassioned notes, the audience was treated to the sight of Don Jose removing his epaulets one by one to disentangle himself.

ARKADY BOURSTIN PLAYS.

Young Violinist Shows Considerable Promise at First Recital.

Arkady Bourstin, a young violinist born in Russia, who came to this country at a very early age and has been educated musically under the care of several Americans, gave his first recital here in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. His programme comprised Handel's Sonata in E, Bach's Chaconne for violin alone, Lalo's "Symphonic Espagnole," and four shorter pieces by Tschalkowsky, Porpora-Kreisler, Spalding, and Wieniawski.

Mr. Bourstin shows himself to be a player of considerable promise. His tone is ample in volume and of rich quality, and his technique is fluent and almost always sure, so that he has a good deal to start with. His attitude is serious and sincere, and he has individuality. The audience was large, and its applause was more liberal than would have been prompted alone by its obvious friendliness. André Benoist, as accompanist, contributed a value of their own to the piano parts.

Settlement Music School Benefit.

For the benefit of the Union Settlement Music School, Miss Constance Purdy will give an evening of Russian Song in Costume on Wednesday night, Dec. 9, at 8:30 at the Women's University Club. Tickets may be had from Miss Marion Baldwin, 133 East Sixty-fifth Street. The Music School was opened in October, 1913, under the auspices of the Junior Auxiliary and in cooperation with the music school at 55 East Third Street. Miss Mary Chapman Edgar is the President; Miss Eleanor Lockwood, Vice President; Miss Katherine Du Bois, Secretary, and Mrs. Alan N. Mann is the Treasurer.

Century Theatre Club Meets.

The Century Theatre Club met at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon to discuss farces, under the Chairman, Mrs. Myron W. Robinson. In addition, the club members were entertained by Mme. Alberti, Suzanne Morgan, Caree Clarke, Edwin R. Wolfe, and Tystan Morris. The soloist was Estelle Wentworth of the Ducal Opera in Dessau and Freiburg. Miss Wentworth was accompanied by Mme. Lina Coen.

JOSEPH SMITH NEAR DEATH.

Aged Mormon Is President of Church of Latter Day Saints.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Nov. 27.—There was no change today in the condition of Joseph Smith, President of the reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints, who is near death at his home here from heart disease. The aged head of the Church was stricken several days ago.

President Smith is 82 years old, and for several months has been in ill-health. Recently he became blind and was forced to abandon many of his duties as editor of The Saints' Herald, the official publication of the Church. He is the son of Joseph Smith, founder of Mormonism.

Philip Herbert Holt.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27.—Philip Herbert Holt, well known as a shipowner and a philanthropist, died here today.

Attention, Foreign Buyers!
10,000
Men's Flannel Top Shirts in Oxfords, Khaki, Tan, Olive. Qualities that sold at $8.50, $12, $15, $18, $24. To close at a big bargain.
S. Heilmann & Co.,
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In our comfortable and convenient store will be found both the largest stock and the greatest variety.
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Putnams, 2 West 45th Street, N. Y.
Just West of 5th Avenue

COL. GEORGE W. DUNN DIES.

Ex-Chairman of Republican State Committee, and Promoter.

Col. George Walter Dunn, a former Chairman of the Republican State Committee and a member of the old State Railroad Commission, died yesterday at his home in Binghamton, N. Y., in his seventy-fifth year. He was a veteran of the civil war and one of the old-line politicians who went out of power after the election of Gov. Hughes.

Col. Dunn was born in Castle Creek, Broome County. He enlisted at the outbreak of the civil war, and was promoted through all grades to that of Colonel. He went into politics, and in 1871 became a Platt and Conkling man, but until Gov. Black appointed him a State Railroad Commissioner in 1897 he had held only two political offices—Postmaster at Binghamton and Clerk of the Assembly. He was elected Chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1900, and held this place until 1904.

In February, 1910, Senator Ben Conger testified that a fund had been raised by bridge-constructing companies in 1902-3, that Dunn received this as State Chairman, and that $7,500 went to Dunn personally. Dunn denied this.

Col. Dunn was known on Wall Street for many years as a promoter. He floated the Old Dominion Copper Mining Company, the Standard Chemical Company, (capitalized at $10,000,000,) the Railway and Dock Construction Company, and the American Nickel Company.

ADMIRAL W. L. FIELD DEAD.

Retired Veteran of Forty Years' Service Succumbs in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Rear Admiral Wells L. Field, retired, 69 years old, died here today after a lingering illness. He was a native of St. Louis, Mo.

Admiral Field was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1867 and was gazetted an Ensign the following year. He became a Master in 1870, a Lieutenant in 1871, and a Lieutenant Commander in 1892. In 1898 he was made a Commander and reached the grade of Captain in June, 1902. In September of the same year he was retired after forty years' service ashore and afloat with the ranking of Rear Admiral.

Admiral Field was a member of the University, Larchmont Yacht, and New York Yacht Clubs of this city and of the Army and Navy Club of Washington. He married Miss Ruth Dunning Clark of Bennington, Vt., in 1894, who survives him.

Henry N. Meeker.

Henry N. Meeker, senior member of the law firm of S. M. & D. E. Meeker, died from heart disease on Wednesday at his residence, 101 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, in his seventieth year. Mr. Meeker was born in this city, but had lived in Brooklyn since his youth. He served for a brief period during the civil war with the Forty-seventh Regiment, and after the war he continued as a member and was advanced to the rank of Captain of Company A. Mr. Meeker studied law in the office of his elder brothers, and was connected with the firm until his death. He was one of the organizers of the Hanover Club and one of the oldest members of the old Union League Club. He was for many years a trustee of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church. Besides his wife, who was formerly President of the Chiropean Club, Mr. Meeker left a son and a daughter.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

BOTHWELL—BENNETT.—Florence M. Bennett and Herbert C. Bothwell, at New York City, Nov. 27, 1914.

CALLENDER—HAND.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1914, in Scranton, Penn., by the Rev. Dr. Griffin W. Bull, Ruth Boles, daughter of Hon. Alfred Hand, to Clarence Newell Callender of Philadelphia.

EDWARDS—GALBRAITH.—On Thursday, Nov. 26, 1914, in New York, by the Rev. Dr. Jefferson, Helen M. Galbraith, daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Galbraith of Tarentum, Penn., to Edward Hawkins Edwards of New York.

KRETZ—RUSS.—Nov. 26, Maud Russ to Dr. C. E. Kretz.

WILLIAMS—KABUS.—Nov. 26, Marguerite Kabus to David A. Williams.

ZERF—OSTERMAN.—Nov. 25, Augusta Osterman to Julius C. Zerf.

Brooklyn.

CROOK—STARACE.—Nov. 25, Virginia Starace to William H. Crook, Jr.

LOVE—BROWN.—Nov. 25, Grace M. Brown to Robert Love.

Newark.

BUNN—FITZSIMMONS.—Nov. 25, Susan E. Fitzsimmons to Carl B. Bunn.

Died.

CASSELL.—Suddenly, on Friday, Nov. 27, 1914, Margaret Hope, widow of Samuel W. Cassell, in the 92d year of her age. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 112 West 126th St., Sunday, the 29th inst., at 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. It is requested no flowers be sent.

CONKLIN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Nov. 26, William Baylis Conklin, in his 71st year. Funeral services at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 6 West 46th St., Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family.

COSGROVE.—Anna B., widow of the late Cornelius J. Cosgrove of Clones, Ireland, at her residence, 1,061 St. Nicholas Av. Funeral from the Church of St. Rose of Lima, Saturday, Nov. 28, 10 A. M.

DAVIS.—Mary

WEST POINT WILL GO INTO NAVY FOOTBALL GAME A STRONG FAVORITE—BASKETBALL

ARMY-NAVY GAME CLOSES THE SEASON

Spectacular Football Contest at Philadelphia Between Cadet Teams.

WEST POINT IS FAVORITE

But a Coach Points Out That Team Picked to Win in Two Academies' Games Usually Loses.

The big game of the football season of 1914 will come to an end this afternoon, when the teams of the Army and the Navy will clash at Franklin Field in Philadelphia. This contest between the two service schools is as much of a social spectacle as it is an athletic contest, and will attract many of the Washington officials and members of the Diplomatic Corps. On account of the European war it is expected that many of the foreign Ambassadors who usually attend the game will not be present this year.

Last year the two teams played at the Polo Grounds, and under the new agreement the teams will play in Philadelphia this year and in New York next Fall. Two games in the next five years will be played in New York and three at Franklin Field.

Judging from the records made by the two teams to date, the game should prove a fitting climax to the football play of 1914. Both elevens have worked through hard schedules with great credit. The Army has won every one of its eight games, sharing this distinction with but one of all the Eastern teams of the season. The calibre of the Cadet squad is shown by the fact that this string of victories included defeats of Rutgers, Colgate, Notre Dame, and Springfield.

The Middies' record is not quite so impressive, containing as it does two defeats registered by the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Pittsburgh. In both these games the Navy scored one touchdown, however, and rolled up good-sized totals in the others. The Sailors' defense has not proved equal to that shown by the West Pointers, for North Carolina and Colby both ran up double-figure scores, although defeated by the Middies' fast offensive play.

Regardless of the outcome of the game, the meeting of the two academy teams will be the vehicle of the usual spectacular features which mark this contest and form a most fitting finale upon which to drop the football curtain for another twelve months. Army and navy officers of all ranks, from General or Admiral down to Lieutenant or Ensign, will be present in large numbers, while the United States Government will be represented by Secretaries of the various departments, Congressmen, Senators, and a host of minor officials.

It is this official and military setting, peculiar to the service game, taken in connection with the close and desperate character of the play of late years that is the cause of the annual meeting of the Cadets and Middies with an atmosphere not found in any other football game. The series began in 1890, and since the first contest the teams of the two academies have met eighteen times. How evenly matched the elevens are year to year is shown by the fact that the Navy has won nine games to the Army's eight, with one contest a tie.

Although the Middies have a one-game lead, the Soldiers' have scored the greater number of points, the record standing: Army, 182; Navy, 139.

TEAMS ON FRANKLIN FIELD

Engage in Final Practice—Crowds Arrive for Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—With all their hard practice and constant drilling over, the Army and Navy football teams are prepared for their annual gridiron battle tomorrow afternoon. The advance forces of the two arms of the Federal service arrived today, and tonight the hotels in the central part of the city are crowded with football rooters from many parts of the United States. Everything points to the success of the great annual contest of the midshipmen and cadets except the weather. After many days of Summer-like conditions it began to cloud up late today and grow colder. The weather predictions were that it will get colder tomorrow, and that there probably will be rain in the afternoon.

The West Point and Annapolis teams came into the city within a few minutes or each other today, though at different railroad stations. This afternoon the squads were taken to Franklin Field, where many Army and Navy men now in actual service of the Government won fame as football players, and drilled for an hour.

The West Point team took the field first and practiced in secret. There was no rummage, but the players were put through a severe drill of straight football, with a few trick plays sandwiched in. The forward pass received much attention from Head Coach Charley Daly, who drilled the men in several variations of this play.

After the cadets had quit the field Head Coach Howard used the gridiron for the squad of thirty-six Navy players. They were divided into three teams, with Howard looking after the first string men and other coaches taking the remaining players in hand. The drill of the first eleven came first, many intricate plays being practiced. The players spent the evening quietly at their respective hotels and all obeyed the order of "lights out" at 10 P. M.

The Army will enter the game a favorite simply because their season's record is better than that of the Navy. The latter has been beaten twice this year, the Army has not suffered defeat. The Army has shown greater power than the Navy to score, and judging by the small number of points made against it the West Point team is strong on the defensive, while the Navy has been scored on in six of the eight games it has played. Army coaches are not as free in predicting victory for the cadets as are their supporters. They declare that too much dependence should not be placed on the season's records of the teams.

The Navy is aware that it goes into the game with the Army the favorite, but nevertheless it expects to win. All the players are reported in excellent condition, and the coaches declare that the midshipmen's game has steadily improved. It was pointed out by one of the coaches that the favorite team in the Army-Navy game usually loses.

The largest crowd that ever saw an Army-Navy game in Philadelphia is expected to see the contest. More than 25,000 seats were handed to the athletic officials of the two institutions, and these were distributed free to the officers of the two departments, Senators and Representatives in Congress, officials of the Government, and friends of officers in the two services. The University of Pennsylvania's seats, about 5,000, were sold, and the proceeds will be given to the service organizations that look after relief work for the widows and orphans of enlisted army and navy men.

President Wilson will not see the game, but four members of his Cabinet, Secretaries Garrison, Daniels, Lane, and Houston, and the Assistant Secretaries of War and Navy are expected to be present. In addition, virtually all the ranking officers of the army and navy will take a day off and root for their favorites. The probable line-up:

Army.	Position.	Navy.
Neyland	Left end	Overesch
Butler	Left tackle	McCoach
Meacham	Left guard	Mills
McEwan	Center	Perry
O'Hare	Right guard	R. H. Jones
Weyand	Right tackle	Deroode
Merrillat	Right end	T. W. Harrison
Prichard	Quarter back	Mitchell
Hodgson	Left half back	Blodgett
Coffin	Right half back	Failing
Van Fleet	Full back	Bates

Referee—W. S. Langford, Trinity. Umpire—A. H. Sharpe, Yale. Linesman—Carl Marshall, Harvard. Time of game—Two o'clock.

Army and Navy Teams.

ARMY.

Player and Position.	Age.	Hgt.	Wt.
Neyland, r. e.	22	5.10	170
Butler, l. t.	19	5.11	188
O'Hare, r. g.	21	5.10	187
McEwan, c.	21	5.11	185
Meacham, l. g.	20	5.11	185
Weyand, r. t.	22	6.00	192
Merrillat, r. e.	22	5.08	165
Prichard, q. b.	21	5.09	158
Hodgson, l. h. b.	21	5.09	168
Coffin, r. h. b.	20	5.07	156
Van Fleet, f. b.	21	5.10	175

NAVY.

Player and Position.	Age.	Hgt.	Wt.
Overesch, l. e.	21	5.11	183
McCoach, l. t.	21	5.09½	168
Mills, l. g.	18	5.09	183
Perry, c.	21	5.10	188
R. H. Jones, r. g.	20	5.11	190
Deroode, r. t.	22	5.11	187
T. Harrison, r. e.	21	5.10	173
Mitchell, q. b.	23	5.08	171
Blodgett, l. h. b.	20	6.01	196
Failing, r. h. b.	21	5.11½	191
Bates, f. b.	22	5.07½	171

Season's Records of Teams.

ARMY.		NAVY.	
Stevens	49 0	Georgetown	13 0
Rutgers	13 0	Pittsburgh	6 13
Colgate	21 7	Pennsylvania	6 13
Holy Cross	14 0	Western Res.	48 0
Villanova	41 0	N. C. A. & M.	16 14
Notre Dame	20 7	Fordham	21 0
Maine	28 0	Colby	31 21
Springf'd T. S.	18 6	Ursinus	33 2
	199 20		174 63

Record of Army-Navy Games.

1890—Navy,	24; Army,	0.
1891—Army,	32; Navy,	16.
1892—Navy,	12; Army,	4.
1893—Navy,	6; Army,	4.
1899—Army,	17; Navy,	5.
1900—Navy,	11; Army,	7.
1901—Army,	11; Navy,	5.
1902—Army,	22; Navy,	8.
1903—Army,	40; Navy,	5.
1904—Army,	11; Navy,	0.
1905—Army,	6; Navy,	0.
1906—Navy,	10; Army,	0.
1907—Navy,	6; Army,	0.
1908—Army,	6; Navy,	4.
1910—Navy,	3; Army,	0.
1911—Navy,	3; Army,	0.
1912—Navy,	6; Army,	0.
1913—Army,	22; Navy,	9.

SEND-OFF FOR MIDDIES.

Annapolis Believes That Only Supreme Effort Will Beat Army.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 27.—The Naval Academy players got an informal but hearty send-off as they left this morning for Philadelphia ready to contest against the Military Academy eleven on Saturday for the service football championship. The party left the Academy shortly after 8 o'clock, walking from Bancroft Hall to the Bladen Street Station. The regiment of midshipmen accompanied the football men from Bancroft Hall to the Maryland Avenue gate, and there were cheers for the team and Capt. Overesch. The remainder of the midshipmen in two sections and traveling over different roads will leave Annapolis at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning and are scheduled to reach Philadelphia about 12:30 o'clock.

The football party was under the charge of Lieut. Commander Williams and numbered over fifty men. Thirty-six of these were members of the squad, and Lieut. Howard, head coach, had direct charge of them. Surgeon Walton, the medical officer; Lieut. Commander Fairfield, Secretary of the Athletic Association; Trainer McMasters, Manager Thomas, the assistant coaches, and a few others completed the party. They will stop at the Hotel Walton while in Philadelphia.

It is generally admitted here that as a sporting proposition the Army has the better of it, but all loyal Navy people hold that their team can win by a supreme effort, such as they expect it to make. The Navy coaches have had to make over the team. The only regulars of last year who will start the game tomorrow are:

Capt. Overesch, left end; Perry, centre, and Failing, right half back. There are, however, others who have been members of the squad.

None of the coaches will venture a prediction as to the probable outcome of the game. They have told the team, however, that it will take a supreme effort by every player to win tomorrow. This is the feeling here, and confidence in a Navy victory is by no means general.

WEST POINT AT GAME.

All Officers Except Lieut. Putney Will Go with Cadets to Philadelphia.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Two special trains tomorrow morning will carry the cadets and officers of the United States Military Academy here to Philadelphia, where the Army football team plays the Navy eleven in the afternoon in the annual service game. The fifty-two cadets who compose the Army squad left here this morning in almost perfect physical condition and with high hope of victory. At 8 o'clock tomorrow the first special, conveying the cadet corps, will start southward, to be followed closely by the second section, in which will be the officers and residents of the post. Trainers, coaches, and attendants already have gone, having accompanied the eleven today to the battlefield in Philadelphia.

All except one of the officers here will attend the game. Until the return of the football party on Sunday Lieut. E. W. Putney of the Coast Artillery Corps will be in supreme command of the garrison.

Luhr Lafayette's New Captain.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 27.—John Frederick Luhr was unanimously elected Captain of the Lafayette football team tonight at a banquet tendered to the team. Luhr is a native of Roselle Park, N. J. He entered Lafayette in the Fall of 1911 and played on the varsity team in his freshman year. Last year he became regular centre on the team and played in that position all this season. His remarkable aggressiveness has stamped him as one of the best centres in the East. He is 23 year of age. He prepared for college at the Roselle High School. He is a student in the department of mechanical engineering at the college, a member of the K. R. T. Club, an honorary student society, and a member of the D. K. E. Fraternity. The coveted "L" was awarded to the following members of the team: Dick Diamond, Maxfield, Luhr, Woodward, Furry, Toll, Kelly, Kennedy, Taylor, Lerch, Thomas, Blackburn, Weldon, Mummert, Hartman, Swartz, and Collins.

Coach Milner G. Crowell, who has been so successful in the coaching of the Lafayette team this Fall, and who is widely known as an official of the Central Board, has been elected by the Alumni Committee of Lafayette College to coach the team for two years more, and Mr. Crowell has signed a contract to that effect. It is probable that he will be engaged to coach the Lafayette basket ball team, which begins practice in a few days.

Dies from Football Injury.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 27.—The first football fatality of the season in this city was recorded last night, when Frank Godden, Captain of the Price Hill Athletic Club football team, succumbed to an operation. He was injured in a game here last Sunday. Cerebral hemorrhage was the cause.

McVey and Wills Matched.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27.—Sam McVey and Harry Wills, negro heavyweights, have been matched for a twenty-round bout here Dec. 20, it was announced today.

RUTGERS CLASHES WITH W. AND J. TEAM

Both Elevens Confident of Winning Gridiron Struggle at Polo Grounds Today.

Strong in the face of their power, the football elevens of Rutgers College and Washington and Jefferson College will invade the Polo Grounds this afternoon for what will probably prove one of the most stirring gridiron battles of the season, and certainly the most spectacular that New York has seen in many a day. Both in a short time have jumped from practical obscurity to the front rank and each in today's struggle will try to attain a still higher step in football fame. But while each has confidence, neither team underrates its opponent. In the past two years particularly, Washington and Jefferson has been counted as a formidable opponent by even the strongest elevens and this season, George Foster Sanford has invoked his coaching miracles and wrought for Rutgers the strongest eleven that ever carried its colors on a football field.

There is an unusual factor, however, in this contest which gives a decided touch of uncertainty. There is no doubt as to both teams being finished products in football machinery, but there is an advantage in weight which goes to Rutgers and an offsetting factor for the W. and J. men in that they have had greater experience and top their opponents in age. Whether the two will neutralize themselves and leave the issue to actual football ability is the question.

The Washington and Jefferson team came to town yesterday and had a short workout at the Polo Grounds and this morning Sanford will bring his pupils over from New Brunswick. And the team will not come alone for the student body has been looking forward to this game with relish and they will be prepared to cheer their eleven to victory if cheering can aid in that accomplishment.

The performance of the Washington and Jefferson men this season under the tutelage of "Bob" Folwell has been enviable. The minor teams were easily disposed of and then came the 10 to 9 defeat by Harvard in a struggle in which the Pennsylvania men nearly wrested victory from the champions of the year, and the college world looked on in wonder. Yale was unable to cope with the W. and J. team and dropped to defeat by a score of 13 to 7, and a high place for the eleven in this year's ranking was assured. It is plain, then, to be seen, the tremendous prestige which will attach to Rutgers by a victory this afternoon. And Rutgers's record gives her the right to hope for big things. True, she was beaten by Princeton in the first game of the year by the small score of 12 to 0, and had to submit to the Army's running up 13 points against her, but she tied Syracuse, the conqueror of Michigan, and trampled Stevens and N. Y. U. so absolutely in the dust that the games were travesties. Then it must be considered that Rutgers is stronger today than she was even a week ago. Sanford, if he has a pronounced coaching ability, is the one man who can weld a team into a mighty fighting machine for a particular game. He did it when he coached Columbia, and he has not lost the cunning.

Owing to the rebuilding of the entrance of the Polo Grounds the holders of reserved seats will find a more convenient entrance from the Speedway than on the Eighth Avenue side. Tickets for the open stands will, however, be sold on the Eighth Avenue side. The line-up will be:

Rutgers.	Position.	W. and J.
Rockafeller	Left end	Bovill
Nash	Left tackle	Witherspoon
McCluskey	Left guard	McKean
Miller	Centre	Cruikshank, Capt.
Irving	Right guard	Younkins
Tooley, Capt.	Right tackle	Wesbecker
Seller	Right End	Heyman
Scarr	Quarter back	Goodwin
Bracher	Left half back	Spiegel
Garrett	Right half back	Fleming
Tallman	Full back	Neiswanger

Officials—Referee, Mr. Tufts of Brown; umpire, Mr. Maxwell of Swarthmore; head linesman, Tom Thorpe of Columbia.

CURTIS SOCCER VICTORY.

Sustaining of Protest Would Place School in Tie with Manual Training.

With a 2 to 0 victory achieved over Townsend Harris Hall at Curtis Field, Staten Island, yesterday, the soccer team of Curtis High School scored the necessary number of points, which will enable them to tie for first place with Manual Training of Brooklyn, in case the protest lodged by Curtis against allowing the defeat by the withdrawing Stuyvesant eleven to stand should be upheld by the P. S. A. A. L. Games Committee. In that case, the situation will call for a play-off between Manual and Curtis. The contention of Manual Training, however, is that all the games played by Stuyvesant, being more than half of the schedule, should stand as provided by the rules of the New York State Association.

About the middle of the first half, Ketzer, inside right for Curtis High, forced the ball into the Townsend Harris net by charging the goal keeper. At half time, Curtis led by 1 goal to 0. In the early part of the second period, Doriesse made a neat shot from twenty feet out and clinched the victory for the home team. The Curtis players all-way played championship form, but the visitors were without their regular goal keeper. The line-up:

Curtis High.	Position.	Townsend Harris.
Boyle	Goal	Cantrell
Donelly	Right back	Fanning
Macormac	Left back	Cohn
Zolhardt	Right half	Sachs
Quinlan	Centre half	Guida
Smith	Left half	Gow
Lambertson	Outside right	Lakowitsky
Ketzer	Inside right	Thyne
Doriesse	Centre	Muller
Classon	Inside left	Lester
Copeland	Outside left	Haddock

Referee—Mr. Flood. Linesmen—Messrs. Lahr and Parsons. Goals—Ketzer, Doriesse, Curtis High. Substitutes: For Townsend Harris—Lakowsky for Cantrell, Thyne for Lakowsky, and Cantrell for Thyne.

The standing of the teams in the high school competition, including the games played by Stuyvesant, is as follows:

Schools.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Pts.
Manual Training	6	0	3	17
Curtis	6	1	3	15
De Witt Clinton	3	1	2	8
Erasmus	3	4	1	7
Commerce	3	3	1	7
Evander Childs	3	4	1	7
Commercial	3	4	0	6
Morris	2	3	2	6
Townsend Harris	1	5	2	4
Stuyvesant	7	1	0	2
Boys' High	0	7	2	2

Veteran Billiardist's Defi.

Byron S. Gillette, who recently won for the third time the trophy emblematic of the three-cushion championship of California, has "shied his castor into the ring" once more with a sweeping declaration that he will play De Oro, John Daly—who recently challenged the Cuban player—Pierre Maupome, Joseph Carney, John Horgan, Johnny Kling, or any of the other three-cushion experts "for money, marbles, or chalk." Gillette's defi has peculiar interest from the fact that he is now in his sixty-fifth year, and, according to those who have seen him play at Buffalo, where he is temporarily residing, plays a better game than he ever did in his life. Gillette began playing billiards when he was a lad of eight years and has stuck to it ever since. He has tried all sorts of games, and George Slosson remembers that as long ago as 1871 the veteran beat him in a game of 1,500 points at the straight-rail game, played at Elmira, N. Y., with the cushion-crotch shot barred. Gillette then made a run of 263 and an average of 50 for the game, barely beating Slosson, who had then just started on his career as a professional.

Jiu Jitsu Club at Columbia.

Robert Velverde, a student in the sophomore class at Columbia, has organized a Jiu Jitsu Club in the university. Such an organization, for the furtherance of Japanese wrestling, is of an unusual type. Much interest is being taken on the campus in the plans and welfare of the club.

GAME CALLS OLD STARS.

Veterans of Football to Play Indians in Charity Game at Boston.

Stars of the "long ago" in the college football world will drop back into the spirit of gridiron days at Boston this afternoon when they don moleskins and helmets and line up against the Carlisle Indians in a charity game at Fenway Park. It will, in truth, be an all-star team, bringing to its colors some of the best that have played at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, and Williams in the past half dozen years. There will be about 40 of them on the gridiron and side lines when the referees' whistle calls the game and the interest in the old players will only be rivalled by that taken in the reappearance of the crafty redskins in Boston town. Always they have been popular there and it was a cause of keen regret when Harvard eliminated the Carlisle men from her schedule.

The game is to be played for a purely home charity, no Belgian relief, the proceeds going to the Children's Island Sanitarium, Long Island, Marblehead, of which George W. West, the Harvard football guard of a few seasons ago, is president, with Zander Grant, the Crimson intercollegiate pole vault champion of 1906, secretary.

There is a considerable interest in seeing the old stars in action due to the pronounced changes in the game since they were on the gridiron. Some of the more recent graduates have had a smattering of the remodeled football, but those of the time of Hamilton Fish, who will captain the team against the redskins, have had little experience in the expurgated football, as far as playing of it goes, and there will be an interesting jumble of the past and present ideas. A man who was a member of a team that depended on the famous old Yale tandem will hardly know what to do when he sees the leather cutting a parabola over his head.

There are about forty candidates for the all-star team, and under the direction of Capt. Fish signals and practice are being held every day at Soldiers Field. Of course all of the men who have given their word to play are not practicing, for some of them have to come a long distance, but it is probable that no matter who compose the first eleven, all of the old stars will have at one time or another a chance to get into the fray with the Indians.

Some of the Harvard men who will play are Capt. Percy Wendell of the 1912 team, which beat Yale at New Haven, 20 to 0, two years ago; his brother "Jack," another star rusher, who performed for the Crimson in 1907; Paul Withington and Lothrop Withington, "Win" Kennard, whose drop kick won over Yale in 1908; Bob McKay, the All-American tackle in 1911; "Rex" Hitchcock, last year's tackle; Crawford Blagden, line coach this year; "Pat" Grant of 1908, the first centre to play the roving style of game; Sam Felton, the start punter and end of two years ago; Harry Gardner, quarter back of the same team; "Dono" Minot, guard of 1910; "Bob" White, full back of the same team; Jack Parkinson, centre of 1906; Bob Potter, quarter back of four years ago; "Dud" Wigglesworth, quarter back coach this season, and "Tommy" Campbell, half back of the 1911 team.

"Tal" Pendleton and Hobey Baker are two of the former Princeton stars who are to play. Mr. Philbin and Mr. Warren of Yale's 1912 team; Capt. R. L. Bennett of Dartmouth's 1912 team, "Bud" Sherwin, Dartmouth's clever tackle of 1910; J. R. McKay, Captain of the Brown team which defeated Yale a few years ago; "Dezzie" Wadsworth, the old Williams quarter back, and "Ray" Skilton, the old Rindge Technical athlete, are some of the men who will report to Capt. Fish.

That it is going to be a popular-priced affair is indicated by the fact that there will be 20,000 seats at 50 cents, 3,000 at $1, and 2,000 at $2.

TONY ROSS DISQUALIFIED.

Poor Show Marks Opening of the Pioneer A. C.

The Pioneer Sporting Club, successor to the National Sporting Club in West Forty-fourth Street, threw open its doors last night at the New Amsterdam Opera House, with four heavyweights in the two star attractions. The club's début could hardly be voted a success, as the attendance was small and the bouts far below the average. The quartet of heavyweights were advertised as prospective "White Hopes," but on the form displayed all four boxers have a long journey up the pugilistic ladder before they can be considered to have even an outside chance for Jack Johnson's title.

Tom Kennedy of New York and Tony Ross of New Castle, Penn., were scheduled to furnish the windup, but before the end of the first round Referee Patsey Haley disqualified Ross for fouling. During the session, which lasted two minutes, neither boxer showed any ring ability. Ross struck low several times, and finally in a clinch he hit Kennedy a foul blow, and the New Yorker dropped to the floor in agony. He was assisted to his chair, but was unable to continue and Ross was disqualified.

The contest between Fred Fritts, the Brooklyn sailor, and Terry Kellar of California went the limit, but was dull and uninteresting. The boxers lacked science, and declined to take any chances in the punching line. Fritts showed a willingness and scored the greater number of points, which entitled him to the decision.

WELSH'S HAND NOT BROKEN

Lightweight Champion in Best Condition for Bout with Young Shugrue

False reports were sent out from Boston that Freddie Welsh, lightweight champion of the world, broke his right hand in a bout with Fred Yelle in that city on Tuesday night. The clever English boxer returned to New York yesterday, after defeating Young Brown at Syracuse on Thursday evening, in the best possible condition for his match with Young Shugrue at Madison Square Garden next Wednesday night. Welsh bore not even the semblance of a mark as the result of his two encounters in three days.

Final arrangements for the Shugrue-Welsh contest were completed yesterday, by their respective managers. The boxers will weigh in at 135 pounds at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the exhibition, instead of at 3 o'clock, as the champion first demanded. This arrangement gives Shugrue a splendid chance for tipping the little holder, as he will be under only a slight handicap in the weights. The little Jersey boxer was willing enough to box Welsh under any circumstances just for a chance to win the championship.

Shugrue has gone to Waterbury to work for the match, and there is little question that he will be at his best against Welsh. Since arriving from Australia the Jersey City boy has had two ring engagements, beating Walter Mohr in ten rounds and winning a fifteen-round decision over Frankie Mack at Bridgeport, on Tuesday night. The two bouts have put him right on edge and not a few give him a royal chance against the champion.

Matchmaker Jimmy Johnston arranged two preliminary bouts yesterday. In the semi-final Georgie Moriarity will box ten rounds with Bobby Moore, who returned from Australia with Shugrue, after having engaged in five twenty-round bouts in the Antipodes. A six-round go has also been arranged between Jack Clark of Fall River and Charley Kling, the undefeated middleweight of the U. S. Navy.

New Polo A. A. Bouts Off.

The boxing bouts scheduled to be held at the New Polo Athletic Association in Harlem last night were "postponed" until next Tuesday. The club's license was suspended recently because the club had not paid Willie Beecher in full for a bout held there some time ago, Manager McDonald having been charged with having given a check with insufficient funds in the bank to cover it. It is said the matter has been settled between the club and Beecher, but the Boxing Commission has not lifted the suspension.

LAKEWOOD GOLFERS REACH SEMI-FINALS

Kendall, Booth, Robbins, and Lynch Winners in Two Rounds.

Golf at the Country Club of Lakewood was continued yesterday, the first and second match rounds being run off with the result that the survivors, who will compete in the semi-final contests today, are Percy W. Kendall of Deal, W. Vernon Booth, Jr., of Apawamis, Arden M. Robbins of Garden City, and Jasper Lynch of the home club. They will meet in the order named.

Kendall, who was runner-up to John R. Maxwell, Jr., of Philadelphia, three weeks ago, had two easy matches yesterday, first disposing of S. K. deForest of Lakewood by 3 and 2, then eliminating another of the home talent in the person of Frederick H. Potts, 6 and 4. Kendall played steadily and never was in much danger.

Robbins, who is fancied to reach the final for the chief cup, soundly trounced J. S. Hess of Arcola, 7 and 6, then found it necessary to go to the home green with F. P. Kimball of Lakewood. He went round at about an 82 clip.

Harold A. Steiner of Hollywood, who defeated Walter J. Travis in the previous Fall meeting, bowed before the prowess of young Booth, a former Harvard player. Steiner had not played since the last tournament, and his work yesterday showed it. He held his own up to the greens, but his putting was erratic. Booth won by 2 and 1. Early in the day Steiner was carried to the last hole by A. P. Simmons of New York. The summary:

First Sixteen.—First Round—Frederick H. Potts, Lakewood, beat James G. Batterson, Fox Hills, 1 up; Percy W. Kendall, Deal, beat S. K. de Forest, Lakewood, 3 and 2; W. Vernon Booth, Jr., Apawamis, beat P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., Lakewood, 5 and 4; Harold A. Steiner, Hollywood, beat A. F. Simmons, New York, 1 up; Arden M. Robbins, Garden City, beat J. S. Hess, Arcola, 7 and 6; F. P. Kimball, Lakewood, beat Dr. W. G. Frallich, Los Angeles, 4 and 3; A. H. Osborne, Baltusrol, beat P. S. P. Randolph, Lakewood, 5 and 4; Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, beat W. S. Van Clief, Richmond County, 4 and 3.

Second Round—Kendall beat Potts, 6 and 4; Booth beat Steiner, 2 and 1; Robbins beat Kimball, 2 up; Lynch beat Osborne, 2 up.

Beaten Eight, First Sixteen.—First Round—De Forest beat Batterson, 8 and 7; Randolph, Jr., beat Simmons, 1 up; Frallich beat Hess, 3 and 2; Van Clief beat Randolph, Sr., 7 and 5.

Second Sixteen.—First Round—Paul Coburn, Philadelphia, beat Philip Stevenson, Lakewood, 8 and 6; Alexander Morten, Oakland, beat W. G. Schauffler, Jr., Lakewood, by default; W. Vernon Booth, St. Andrews, beat P. S. Hoag, Baltusrol, 4 and 3; Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., Philadelphia, beat B. Davis, Lakewood, 1 up, (21 holes;) A. P. Wills, Lakewood, beat C. O. H. Kayser, Lakewood, by default; L. J. Gallagher, Philadelphia, beat Walter C. O'Leary, Lakewood, 6 and 5; J. M. Walker, Lakewood, beat S. E. Randolph, Lakewood, 5 and 4; F. F. Vanderhoef, Lakewood, beat Charles Strauss, Lakewood, 7 and 6.

Second Round—Coburn beat Morten, 4 and 2; Booth, Sr., beat Drexel, 4 and 3; Gallagher beat Wills, 7 and 6; Walker beat Vanderhoef, 2 up.

Beaten Eight, Second Sixteen.—First Round—Stevenson beat Schauffler, Jr., by default; Heal beat Davis, 1 up; O'Leary beat Kayser, 4 and 3; Strauss beat S. E. Randolph, 1 up.

PATRONS FOR INDOOR GOLF.

Prominent Men and Women to Aid Ritz-Carlton Links.

One of the leading men in the establishment of an indoor golf school at the Ritz-Carlton, which, unless all plans go astray, will be in charge of Harry Vardon, gave further details yesterday of this latest provision for Winter golf. It will be open in about two weeks time and work is already under way.

There will be eight lanes for driving purposes, each lane about fifty feet in length. Nine holes, instead of six, will be provided on the big putting green. If there is room, natural sand bunkers will be constructed. No word has been received as yet from Vardon, but even if he should refuse the handsome offer, the school will go on just the same. It is confidently expected that he will be here shortly.

A number of prominent men and women golfers, many of whom are well known in the social world, have consented to act as patrons and patronesses for this latest indoor golf plan. There are such men as Robert C. Watson, President of the United States Golf Association; George F. Baker, Jr.; George Grant Mason, Grenville Kane, Robert D. Wrenn, Louis Livingston, Percy R. Pyne, 2d; H. R. Winthrop, Gordon Douglas, Lindsey Russell, Howard F. Whitney, of the Metropolitan Golf Association's Executive Committee, and George I. Scott. Among the patronesses will be Miss Marion Hollins of Westbrook, former metropolitan champion; Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Charles Alton Goss, and the Misses Jeannette and H. Alexander.

Winter Golf League Officers.

At the dinner given at the Republican Club last night the following officers and different committees were appointed to arrange for the annual tournament of the Winter Golf League of Advertising Interests, which will be held at Pinehurst during the week of Jan. 11, 1915: President—Walter W. Manning, New York; Vice President—Fred A. Sperry, Chicago; Secretary—Richard R. Mamlok, New York; Treasurer—Arthur S. Riggins, New York. Entertainment Committee—Louis A. Hamilton, New York, Chairman; Joseph H. Appel, New York, John H. Hawley, New York; W. S. Bird, New York; H. R. Mallinson, New York; W. B. Lashar, Bridgeport; George S. Oliver, Pittsburgh; Guy F. Pierce, Chicago; Don M. Parker, New York; George A. Scofield, Chicago. Trophy Committee—Walter M. Ostrander, New York, Chairman; Ernest F. Clymer, New York; Thomas E. Conklyn, New York. Membership Committee—Oliver B. Merrill, New York, Chairman; A. L. Aldred, Providence; J. S. Rowe, Hartford; William Campbell, Detroit; Hiram Green, Buffalo; Walter Smedley, Philadelphia; H. F. Johnson, Racine; Stephen C. Lowe, Boston; H. C. Milholland, Pittsburgh; J. F. Plummer, Springfield, Mass.; W. H. Rankin, Chicago. Tournament Committee—W. C. Freeman, New York, Chairman; Fred A. Sperry, Chicago; H. C. Milholland, Pittsburgh; George L. Fordyce, Youngstown, Ohio.

Champion Trapshooter of the Year.

Woolfolk Henderson's victory in the Grand American Handicap, the big event of the year among men who shoot at flying targets, calls attention to the fact that no man has yet been able to win the event twice since its institution in 1900. Henderson's victory was the more remarkable because it was made from the back mark, twenty-two yards, at which distance he broke 98 out of 100 targets, using a double-barreled gun, only one shot permitted. Rolla O. Heikes, who won the event in 1900, is the only other man who has ever won it from scratch, and his score was but 91 in 100. The only perfect score ever made in the contest was that of Riley Thompson in 1910, when he shot from the nineteen-yard mark. R. R. Barber in 1905 and Harvey Dixon in 1911, the former shooting from the sixteen-yard mark and the latter from the twenty-yard mark, came within one of a perfect score. Henderson's record being the next best. Originally the Grand American Handicap was shot at twenty-five live pigeons from unknown angles, and was so shot from 1893 until 1902, when shooting at the live birds was abolished in favor of the clay target.

City College Basket Ball Dates.

The City College basketball team will open their season on Dec. 5. Coach Palmer expects a successful year. The work of Capt. Feldman at the centre position is excellent. He bids fair to become the best field goal shot in years. He is expected to make the All-Eastern Five. Joe Drake, at forward, will succeed Southwick, last year's crack forward. Drake's game has wonderfully improved in the last year. Among the other candidates are Saltman, McGill, Tanz, Nudleman, and Braunstein for the forward position, and Unger, Lefkowitz, Weinfeld, and Schwartzman for guards. The schedule follows:

Dec. 5—Rensselaer, at home; 12—Manhattan, at home; 19—St. Lawrence, at home; 26—Rochester, at Rochester*; 28—St. Lawrence, at Canton*. Jan. 9—Lafayette, at home; 16—New York University, at home. Feb. 6—Rochester, at home; 13—Rutgers, at home; 20—Delaware, at home; 27—Franklin and Marshall, at home. March 6—Open.

*Tentative.

AUTO RACING CIRCUIT.

New York Included in Plans for General Revival of Sport.

Plans for a national circuit of automobile contests are well under way, this movement having been made a practical necessity owing to the growth of automobile competition. The ever increasing list of speedways to be constructed, and for many of which ground has already been purchased and capital procured, and some of which are already constructed and being successfully operated, has made it advisable to gather all events of the year into a group and apportion the dates as nearly as possible consecutively so as to save traveling expenses and the wear and tear of traveling to the drivers, their mechanics, and to the officials of the American Automobile Association, who regularly act at these events.

The condition which is rapidly arising in the automobile world is not dissimilar to the condition which existed when, in 1894, the League of American Wheelmen formed the National Cycle Racing Circuit, and by doing so reduced the traveling of the riders of bicycles thousands of miles and reduced the expenses nearly one-half through an intelligent arrangement of dates for race meets. The National Circuit of cycle racing was a feature in American competition for years, and a circuit of automobile race meets would be quite as much a feature. This will be the case especially when the Detroit, New York, Chicago, Twin Cities, Omaha, and other speedways have been completed, as is now probable. New York, Chicago, and the Twin Cities have secured land, New York and the Twin Cities by purchase, Chicago by option, and Detroit has also optioned its land. The Indianapolis, Sioux City, Tacoma, and Seattle speedways are in successful annual operation, and road races at Elgin, Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco each year, with track race meets at such points as Kalamazoo, Galesburg, and other places, will provide a sufficient number of meets to keep the drivers busy the year round. Sportsmen of wealth who back the drivers in these contests are already numerous, and will increase in number with the circuit formation and the opportunity always present for a run for their money and the consequent excitement.

The Speedway Country Club of Detroit, through its secretary, C. F. Remington, has written the American Automobile Association commending the circuit plans generally and asking for dates for 1915. The work of formation in Detroit is going on rapidly, and prominent men of the business world generally, and especially of the automobile world, are joining the organization in ever increasing numbers, while engineering work is going on at Springfield, Mass., where W. R. McCulla is drawing up preliminary plans for the fastest speedway ever constructed.

WINTER BASEBALL NEXT.

Clubs Issue Call for Candidates—To Adopt Schedule.

A call has been issued by the clubs in the Winter Baseball League for candidates for the season, and the Schedule Committee will meet in a short time to adopt the championship schedule for the Winter. This meeting will be held at the Calumet Club and the season will open early next month. The Winter League Circuit will consist of the University, Union, Knickerbocker, Racquet and Tennis, and Calumet Clubs and Twelfth Regiment. Games will be played on the league grounds, Seventy-first and Fifth Avenue, every Saturday afternoon during the Winter. Should the weather not permit the playing of games outdoors the Twelfth Regiment Armory will

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Associated Bible Students.
SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES,
Eight o'Clock Sharp.
Pastor, F. FARLEY COOK.
Topic:
"GOD'S TERMS FOR PEACE—WHAT THE BIBLE REVEALS."
NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE,
W. 63d St., nr. B'way, (Subway Colum. Circle.)

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE,
17 Hicks St. 8 P. M. Service.
PASTOR THOMSON'S TOPIC:
"MESSENGERS OF PEACE."
SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.
CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.
Union Services,
128 West 57th Street.
Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45; Bible Classes, 9:40 A.M. Friday, Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
924 St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—"A Remarkable Gift." 8—"The Greatest Picture in the World." A copy of this picture will be given to each person who attends.

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 83d St., between 8th and 9th Aves., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th St.
Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST IS COMING BACK TO THIS WORLD TO OVERTHROW SATAN, DESTROY HIS WORKS, AND PUT AN END TO THE GREAT MYSTERY OF SIN AND SUFFERING."
8 P. M.—"SCRIPTURE TEACHES THAT IN THE CLOSING HOURS OF THIS AGE MAN WILL SET HIMSELF UP AS GOD AND, BY MEANS OF HIS DEVIL INSPIRED GENIUS FOR DESTRUCTION, OVERTHROW HIS OWN CIVILIZATION, GOD'S FORECAST OF THIS AGE MAKES THE QUESTION: HAVE WE LOST FAITH? AN ABSURDITY AND THE PRAYER FOR PEACE A PROOF OF IGNORANCE AND FOLLY."

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway, 104th St.—Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.
11—"Thankful FOR All Things Or IN All Things."
8—How Do We Know That We Are Christians?"

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square. Rev. James M. Bruce, Acting Pastor.
11—"Concentration."
8—"Co-operation."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor,
will preach Sunday morning and evening, 11 A. M.—"What Lies Beyond the Grave?" 8 P. M.—"A Life Equipment Which Will Insure Success."
Union Bible Class, 9:45. Dr. B. S. Dunn, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
5th Av., near 127th St.
Rev. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, D. D.
11 A. M.—"The Harvest of 1914."
8 P. M.—"Who Is the Real Superman?" in teachings of Friedrich Nietzsche.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. Harold Pattison, Minister. 11 A. M.—"Quality of Mercy." 8 P. M.—Dr. Kumm, African Explorer, Speaks.

Christian Science.
Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178 St.
Fifth Church, Madison Av. & 88th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.
NEW CHURCH,
(Swedenborgian,)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School, 10 A.M. Illustrated Bible Lesson. Services, 11 A. M. The pastor will preach. Subject: "PASSING THROUGH THE FIRE." Are We Keeping Our Faith?

Congregational.
BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th St.
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor preaches 11 A. M. 8 P. M.—"Musical Service." Wednesday, 8 P. M.—Prayer Meeting.

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH,
Clinton and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn.
Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D., } Ministers.
Rev. Morrison Russell Boynton, }
Public Worship 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Rev. NEHEMIAH BOYNTON will preach in the morning. Subject: "For this Cause."
Musical service in the evening.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St. Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., 11. S. People's Forum. Salvation Army.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).
CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81st.
Public Worship at 11 A. M., Rev. JAMES M. PHILPUTT, D. D., will preach. Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. Chinese School, 5 P. M.

Jewish.
BETH-EL TEMPLE,
Fifth Av. and 76th Street.
Rev. Dr. SAMUEL SCHULMAN.
Sunday morning at 11.
"CHARITY AT HOME AS WELL AS ABROAD."

FREE SYNAGOGUE.
CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 11.
RABBI LOUIS J. KOPALD: "MORALS FOR MEN VERSUS MORALS FOR WOMEN."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
Fifth Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A.M.—Sermon by Dr. Enelow, "The Jewish Life." II., Its Maintenance.
Sunday, 11:15 A. M.—Sermon by Dr. A. Simon of Washington, D. C. "The Religion of a Business Man."
Monday, 11:00 A. M., sharp—Lecture by Dr. Enelow. "The Spiritual Message of the Prophets." All are welcome.

Lutheran.
Church of the Advent. Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 and 8.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d.—Dr. Remensnyder. Service 11.

Methodist Episcopal.
MADISON AVENUE,
Madison Av., cor. 60th St.
Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. Bishop Luther B. Wilson, LL. D., S P. M., address by John Callahan, Supt. Hudley Hall Rescue Mission. 5:30 P. M., free organ recital.

PARK AVENUE CHURCH, CORNER 86TH ST.—PUBLIC LECTURE, SUNDAY, 10 A. M., "HOW WE WRECK OUR MINDS," by SMITH ELY JELLIFFE, M. D.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., west of Col. Av.—FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, 11 and 8. 11—"CHRISTMAS, Ltd." 8—" Masterpieces of Art; Watt's Hope."

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St. at Broadway. J. Lewis Hartsock, Minister. 11 A. M.—"The Aftermath of Thanksgiving." 8 P. M.—" The City and the Soul."

New Thought.
AEOLIAN HALL, 32 WEST 42D ST.
THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
Sundays, 11 A. M., F. W. Sears, Speaker.
Pipe Organ Recital, 10:30 A. M.
Special Organ Recital, 10:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST,
LAUREL ROOM, HOTEL ASTOR, SUNDAY, 11. Speaker, Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY. Subject: "Praise." Afternoon service, 3:30, Masonic Temple, Brooklyn.

HOME OF TRUTH,
147 West 73d St.,
Services Sunday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Healing meetings Tuesday, 8 P. M.; Friday, 8 P. M.

MARY ETHERIDGE T. CHAPIN,
Berkeley Theatre, 19 West 44th St.
Sundays, 11:15. Subject:
"HOW GREAT IS MY SOUL."
Free lectures Saturday noons at 12. Everybody welcome. Studio interviews and classes.

NEW THOUGHT FRATERNITY, (Inc.)
MARIE ALICE CLARK, SPEAKER.
Lectures Tuesdays, Fridays, 3 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8 P. M. Public invited.
122 West 95th St., near 96th St. Subway.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public Invited.

Presbyterian.
A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., preaches at both 11 and 8, West End Presby. Church, Amsterdam, cor. 105th.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST., bet. B'way and 7TH AV., Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Afternoon subject: "REFRESHMENT IN BATTLE TRENCHES."

FIFTH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Ave. and Fifty-fifth St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at both services.
Offering for Assembly's Board of Home Missions. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The Mid-Week Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Mavell.

FORT WASHINGTON
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
174th St., near Broadway.
Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. Work preaches 11.
Rev. P. E. Erickson, S.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 24th Street.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor; Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D., Assistant Minister.
The Pastor will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
BROADWAY AND 73D STREET.
REV. LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D.,
preaches at 11 A. M.
REV. ROBERT DAVIS
preaches at 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH.
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: { WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL, FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY.
Dr. Merrill will preach at 11 and 4 o'clock. Bible School and Classes, 9:40 and 10 o'clock. Midweek Service, Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEK DAY, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Prof. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK, D. D.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. 10th St.
Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. O. Clyde Weist, Assistant Minister, at 8 P. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. }
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. EVANS at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.
CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A.M.—The Holy Communion.
10 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Bishop Brewster of Western Colorado.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. E. Briggs Nash.
8 P. M.—Brahms's "German Requiem."
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 5 P. M. (Choral except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. The Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector at 11 A. M. Choral Evensong at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AT 71ST St., the Rev. EDWIN J. van ETTEN, Rector.—Services, 8 and 11, (Rector;) 4:30, (Rector;) 8 P. M., (Bishop Benjamin Brewster;) Children's Service, 9:45, (Rector.)

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St. Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D.D., Rector.—Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Vespers and sermon at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
5th Av., above 45th St.
The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
8 A.M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning service, sermon, (Rector.) 8—Evening prayer. Special musical service.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20TH STREET & 6TH AVENUE.
ADVENT SUNDAY.
8 A. M. Holy Communion.
11 Rev. S. N. Kent, Preacher.
12 M. Holy Communion.
3 P. M. Children's Service.
4 " French Service.
8 " Rector, Preacher.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
REV. H. C. ROBBINS, RECTOR.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer—Sermon, Rector.
4 P. M.—Evening Prayer—Address, Rev. E. S. Buchanan, M. A., "What is Written of the First Advent."

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th St.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion..... 8 A.M.
Morning Prayer; Holy Communion, Preacher, The Rector..... 11 A.M.
Evening Prayer..... 4:15 P.M.
Organ Recital, with Harp..... 7:30 P. M.
Special Service: Preacher, The Rector 8 P.M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT,
45 E. 27th St. Services Demain, 10:30 et 8. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St., Dr. SLATTERY, Rector, 8; and 11, (Rector). 4 (Mr. Groton); 8 (Mr. Edwards).

ST. ANDREW'S,
Fifth Ave. and 127th St.
Rev. Dr. VAN DE WATER
preaches at 11 A. M.
on "HOW BIBLE IS INSPIRED."
To Free Masons at 8 P. M. on "LATENT POWER OF MASONRY."
Sequin Chime. Trumpets. Fine Music.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Av. at 44th St.
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M. and 4 P. M.—The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D. will preach.
4 P. M.—Excerpts from "The Requiem," Brahms.
5:15 P. M.—Organ Recital, Arthur S. Hyde.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th Street, east of Third Avenue.
Services at 8, 11, and 8.
ALL SEATS FREE.

SAINT IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Avenue and 87th Street., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Sunday masses at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Daily mass at 7. Friday and holy days at 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 71st St.
Holy Communion, 8. Children's Service, 9:45. Morning Prayer and Sermon, (BISHOP COURTNEY,) 11.
Evening Prayer and Sermon, (Mr. BACHMAN,) 4.

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St. Services 8, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. G. ASHTON OLDHAM, Rector.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE. Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
5th Av. and 53d St.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4—Evensong and Address, (Rector.)
8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.

THE ASCENSION,
5th Av., 10th St.,
Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M.—Rector.
4 P. M.—"Harvest Cantata."
8 P. M.—Mr. John Martin, Dr. Ira S. Wile. Subject: "Teacher-Mothers."

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29.
Communion: 7, 8, 9 o'clock; 10:30 SERMON and LITANY. CHIMES 3 P. M. EVENSONG, 4 o'clock. SOLEMN RECESSIONAL. SERMON and CHORAL LITANY, 8 P. M.

Reformed.
GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. 54th St. Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. The Minister, Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., will officiate.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. and W. 149th St., (near Amsterdam Av.) PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M., "He Would Not!" 8 P. M., "Joy Songs," (Musical Service.)

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH,
Madison Av., corner 57th St.
11 A. M., 4:30 P. M. HUGH BLACK.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Avenue and 123d Street.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. PAGE, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAMES BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach.
11 A.M.—"The Power House of the Church."
8 P. M.—" Lord, I Believe."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening Subject: "Neutrality Impossible." Church School and Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M. Quartet, accompanied by Organ, Harp, and Violin.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY PIERSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 4:30 P. M. Cantata, "Our Country for All." The Choir assisted by the Apollo Choral Club of seventy voices.

Society of Friends.
RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn. Joseph Swayne, President of Swarthmore College, expects to attend the meeting at 15th St. and Rutherford Place and will address the meeting in the evening on the subject of the "European War."

Religious Society of Friends (Orthodox.) Meetings for worship 11 o'clock, 144 East 20th St., New York, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.
FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English, Sunday 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th St. and Col. Circle.

PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY, INC.—Last week of Special Meetings, Tuxedo Bldg., 59th St. and Madison Av. Each day at 3 and 8 P. M., Saturday, 3 and 8 P. M. Christensen, Trance Psychic. Sunday, 2 P. M., Margaret Campbell; 8 P. M., Christensen. Tuesday, Margaret Fulton, Atlantic City. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Dec. 2, 3, 4, Mr. and Mrs. Dell Herrick, Rochester, N. Y. Trumpets Psychics and others during the week. EVERYBODY WELCOME.

Theosophy.
THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M. Subject: "The Mystery of the Self," Dr. F. Milton Willis.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 West 45th St.—Public lecture Sunday evening, 8:15. Subject: "Theosophy and Religion," C. E. Birdsall.

Unitarian.
ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,)
Fourth Av. and 20th St.
Rev. DR. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister.
Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate, will preach, subject: "WHAT REMAINS FOR REVERENCE AND WORSHIP?" being second in series on "THE SPIRITUAL DISCONTENT OF THE PRESENT TIME." Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (Unitarian,)
Park Avenue and 34th Street.
JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Minister,
will preach 11 A. M. Subject: "THE MESSAGE OF AN AUTUMN LEAF."
8:15 P. M.—Public Conference. Speaker: DR. S. ADOLPHUS KNOPF. Subject: "OUR DUTY TOWARD THE CONSUMPTIVE."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH,
Corner 121st Street. Services at Eleven.
"SEBASTIAN FRANCKE, A BEYOND-MAN OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY."
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

Universalist.
The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY,
Central Park West and 76th St.
Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. on "The Creed We All Might Sign," and at 4:30 P. M., "Are the Teachings of Jesus Practicable?"

Y. M. C. A.
Dr. CHARLES A. EATON,
"A CALL TO THE COLORS."
West Side Y. M. C. A., 57 St. & 8 Av., 4 P. M.

Other Services.
COSMOLOGICAL meetings are held at 600 West 181st every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock; music; all welcome. Dr. RIVERO.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St. Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor. Sunday, 10:30 A. M., preaching by the Pastor, subject: "Armageddon." Preaching, 8 P. M., by Rev. E. J. Richards, Evangelist.

HIGHER THOUGHT CENTRE, opening reception evening Dec. 1. All welcome. 129 West 82d St. Lectures, W. Frederic Keeler, Fridays 8:15.

McAULEY WATER STREET MISSION.—Meetings every night at 7:45, Sundays at 3. Drunkards are especially invited. 316 Water St., between Roosevelt and Dover Sts.

ORDER OF THE STAR IN THE EAST, 2,228 Broadway, (near 79th St.,) Room 5. Public lecture every Friday evening, 8:30. Dec. 4, topic: "Manifestation," by Miss Agnes Stewart.

SPANISH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, Madison Square, 24th St.—Sermon Sunday, 3:45 P. M. Sunday School, 3:45-4:30 P. M. Prayer Meeting Thursday, 8 P. M. All welcome.

"When I survey the Wondrous Cross
On which the Prince of Glory Died;
Love so Amazing, so Divine
Demands My Soul, My Life, My All."

McAULEY WATER STREET MISSION.—Meetings every night at 7:45, Sundays at 3. Drunkards are especially invited. 316 Water St., between Roosevelt and Dover Sts.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 West 80th, Swami Bodhananda, "Secret of Powers," 3 P. M.

35TH STREET DAILY NOON PRAYER MEETING at Tremont Hall, National Bible Institute Building, 216 West 35th St. (one block west of Macy's.) Come if only for a few minutes. Prayer changes things.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.
PLYMOUTH CHURCH.
Orange Street. Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject, "Man's Increasing Load, and God's Unwearied Strength."
Evening subject, "Brave Little Holland, and Her Stake in This War." Ninth sermon in the series.

Presbyterian.
LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of South Oxford St.—Dr. Albertson preaches at 10:30 and 7:45.

Unitarian.
CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway station, Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP.—Services at 11.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM GOLDIN, BARNETT GOLDIN, and HARRY GOLDIN, individually and as co-partners trading as A. GOLDIN & SONS, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Dec. 27th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 39 East Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of cloaks, suits, piece goods, trimmings, machinery, hair goods, diamond rings, watch and chain, safe, fixtures, &c.
Inspection Dec. 4th and 5th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
82 Beaver St., N. Y. C.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 280 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HORN & BESSELIEVRE, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Dec. 11th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at Peter De Iseo, 79th St., Clair St., Flushing, L. I., assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of machinery and other material used for building and general contracting work, &c.
Inspection Dec. 9th and 10th between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
HARRY ZALKIN, Trustee.
JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Trustee, 277 B'way, New York.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee, 68 William St., N. Y. C.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNARD B. KADETZKY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer of the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Dec. 17th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of hardware, tools, screen doors, handles, oil tanks, &c.
Inspection Dec. 15th and 16th between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
ARTHUR LEONARD ROSENBERG, Trustee.
LAZARUS GOLDSTONE, Attorney for Trustee, 55 John St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES APPEL, Bankrupt.—No. 20124.
Notice is hereby given that Charles Appel Bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 23 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 28 1914 at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated November 27 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York No. 20662 in Bankruptcy. SIMON KOSOFSKY, Bankrupt
Simon Kosofsky was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 21, 1914 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on December 10, 1914 at 12 M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

PRESBYTERY OUSTED FROM WESTMINSTER

Court Decision Restores Property in Twenty-third Street to Congregation.

55 CHURCHES ARE AFFECTED

Governing Body May Dissolve a Congregation, but It Cannot Take Its Property.

The New York Presbytery, which dissolved the Westminster Presbyterian Church at 210 West Twenty-third Street, and took possession of its property in 1908, was ejected yesterday from control of the church and its property by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The litigation had its inception nine years ago from a factional disagreement within the church.

Since the congregation of the Westminster Church was ousted most of its members have been worshipping in a remodeled private residence in West 141st Street. The present minister is the Rev. Charles A. Evans of Leonia, N. J. He and his predecessors were not recognized by the Presbytery. After obtaining possession through approval of the Synod and the General Assembly backed by verdicts in the courts, the New York Presbytery established a new congregation in the old church building under the name of the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church.

This new congregation must now relinquish its possession of the church. What provision will be made for its members has not yet been determined. They may continue to attend services there as individuals, said Richmond J. Reese, attorney for the Westminster congregation, but as the latter congregation was dissolved by the Presbytery and that body has no jurisdiction over it, the members of the Twenty-third Street congregation are placed in a peculiar position.

"While the decision gives the governing body of the Westminster Church absolute control over its property and affairs, it does not permit the selling of the property for other than church purposes," said Mr. Reese last night. "Those who have been worshipping with the congregation of the West 141st Street church will probably not desire to return to the old church building because of the inconveniences of distance from their homes. For that reason it may be found that sufficient members of the restored congregation cannot be gathered to continue the old congregation and make the church self-supporting, so that some other arrangements concerning the property will have to be made."

According to this decision, which affects approximately fifty-five churches in the New York Presbytery, with an estimated value of $15,000,000, the Presbytery has the power to dissolve a congregation, but cannot take its property, the attorney contends.

"The charges originally made to the Presbytery that the Westminster Church was in financial difficulties were not proved," said Mr. Reese. "On the contrary, it was shown in court that it had more than $3,000 deposited in banks, and had received a legacy of $5,000 shortly before the trouble began in the church. We shall now ask the court to reimburse the Westminster congregation for the use made of the church for five years by the New York Presbytery. We consider that the property, valued at $300,000, should at least be worth a rental of $10,000 a year. There is a mortgage of $60,000 on the property at 5 per cent. This would amount to $15,000, which the Presbytery has paid during the last five years, together with an annual expenditure of $1,000, or $20,000 in all. This would leave $30,000 due to the congregation for the period its members have been deprived of the use of the property."

COURT CUTS DAMAGES.

Man with Broken Back Must Take $20,000 or Have Case Retried.

The Appellate Division decided yesterday that $20,000 is sufficient compensation for Richard Rawle Thorne, whose back was broken in an elevator accident at 12 and 14 East Twelfth Street in December, 1913. A jury gave him $25,000, but the higher court directs Thorne to accept the reduction or a new trial.

Evidence at the trial showed that Thorne, an elevator operator in the employ of Johnson, Adams & Graecen, Incorporated, who managed the building, was repairing the shaft when he was crushed by the elevator. Expert testimony was given that complete paralysis of the lower body would continue through life.

Cantor Gets a Recount.

Justice Newburger granted yesterday the application of Jacob A. Cantor, candidate for Congress in the recent election, for an inspection of the ballots in twenty-five of forty-one election districts in the Twentieth Congressional District. Mr. Cantor contended that as his opponent, Isaac Siegel, received only 60 more votes than himself, inspection of the void ballots would show that Cantor had been elected.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.
U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York—No 20373 HARRY A. WILKUS traing as WM MORRIS & CO alleged Bankrupt
Notice is hereby given that Harry A. Wilkus trading as Wm Morris & Co alleged bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 27th 1914 praying for a confirmation of composition of all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday December 7th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the alleged bankrupt thereon. SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 27th, 1914

NO. 20,517.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—RACHEL BESSE LEWISOHN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Rachel Besse Lewisohn, bankrupt, has filed her petition, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 28, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20,708. In Bankruptcy.—NATIONAL EMBROIDERY COMPANY, INC., Alleged Bankrupt.
Take notice that on November 24, 1914, the above proceeding was referred to me to pass upon the proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication.
A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, on December 8, 1914, at 2 P. M., at which time the creditors may attend, act upon the proposed offer of composition, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Dated, November 27, 1914.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York No. 20689 in Bankruptcy. ETTA KOSOFSKY, Bankrupt
Etta Kosofsky was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 21, 1914 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on December 10, 1914 at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

SUIT ON HUDSON NAVIGATION

Stockholders Attack Possession of $4,000,000 Stock by Officers.

A number of stockholders of the Hudson Navigation Company began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against Abel I. Culver and Edward F. Murray, who were President and Vice President of the company in 1908 and 1909, for restitution of 10,000 shares of the company's stock, valued at $4,000,000, which they said were issued to Murray between Nov. 27, 1908, and May 14, 1909. All the men who were Directors of the company at that time were made co-defendants. During this period Charles W. Morse, who was the big figure in the company, was either on trial or in the Atlanta Prison.

The complaint said that the Directors, by mismanagement and carelessness, wasted the assets and that the culmination was the issue of the stock in Murray without return. It was charged at that time that Morse had used the finances of the company in other ventures. Culver, who received a salary of $18,000 a year, was an old associate of Morse. He was elected President of the company in December, 1907. In that year a statement fixed the net profits at $368,000, against which were charged taxes, interest on the bond issue, and fixed charges.

The co-defendants with Culver and Murray are Peter McCarthy, George E. Shaw, John W. McKinnon, Charles Gibson, and John Englis. The names of the plaintiffs are not given.

FAIR PLEDGES TO BROADWAY

Fetherston Says He'll Keep It Clean; McAdoo Will Make Autos Obey Law

Chief Magistrate William McAdoo and Street Cleaning Commissioner John T. Fetherston were the principal speakers at the weekly luncheon of the Broadway Association yesterday at the Hotel Martinique. Mr. McAdoo spoke on regulation of automobile traffic, and said it would never be properly handled until the regulations came from the City Hall instead of Albany. He said the Police Commissioner had detailed 100 policemen for instruction by the Board of Magistrates in how to handle traffic cases, and that "when these men are graduated we will have the finest system of handling automobile traffic in the world."

Commissioner Fetherston said he had already started to organize his snow-removal forces. He had a list of 7,000 men ready for snow work, who could be assembled at almost an hour's notice. In four hours, he said, he could have 15,000 men at work, and it would be possible to get the snow into the sewers before it became dirty in the streets. The Commissioner said also that $250,000 spent on the "model district" had been a fine investment for the city, as it had shown how $50,000 a year could be saved."

NEED BRANCH POST OFFICE.

Hotel Men and Merchants Petition the Postmaster.

Since the closing of the Branch Post Office at 110 West Thirty-second Street, on Sept. 14, department stores, firms, and business men in the neighborhood of Greeley Square have found that the main Post Office at Eighth Avenue, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets has proved to be inconveniently situated for their business. Hotel managers and merchants assert that their business has been greatly hampered by the inconveniences in handling the large quantities of mail which they receive and send every day.

Merry

100 Years A Commercial Bank
THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
192 Broadway
Cor. John St.
Capital and Surplus, $3,500,000
Resources, 30,000,000
Invites Your Account

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Bonds of Municipalities of the United States
We own and offer a large variety of bonds of municipalities of this neutral nation so rich in natural resources and in resourcefulness.
Offerings on request.
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Direct Private Wires to the Chicago Board of Trade. Instantaneous Service
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Members New York Stock Exchange
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Interest Credited Monthly
paid on accounts subject to Check. Special rates on time certificates of deposit.
United States Mortgage and Trust Company
B'way at 73d St. 55 Cedar St. 125th St. at 8th Av.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Capital & Surplus - $30,000,000
Total Resources, over $200,000,000

5½% GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES
ON NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE
Legal Investments for Trust Funds and Trust Estates. Tax exempt in New York State. We are under the supervision of the State Banking Department.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Ready for Renewed Public Trading in Bonds—Foreign Sales Expected to be Small.

A long step forward in the return to normal financial conditions is to be taken today with the resumption of public trading in bonds. The conviction is strong in the financial district that if this move is attended by the success which every one was predicting for it yesterday it will not be long before stocks as well as bonds are again quoted on the Stock Exchange. What these steps will indicate in the way of underlying improvement will be of much more consequence than the mere fact that trading which is now going on without being reported is again to be publicly recorded.

When the resumption of open trading in bonds was first decided on it was thought to be necessary to accompany this move with the formation of a money pool, but as discussion of the matter developed it seemed unnecessary to take any such step, so abundant has the supply of loanable funds become. Of late estimates of the probable amount of European selling upon the resumption of public bond trading have been steadily revised downward, and no real concern is now felt on this score. It has come to be felt that urgent liquidation would not have waited upon the formal reopening of the bond market, while on the other hand it is believed that a good many investors will buy when they again see bond prices quoted. Bond dealers have heard of numerous buying orders which were awaiting today's resumption of public trading.

There was a lull in trading yesterday which had not been unexpected, but prices held well. The demand for short-term securities is still very keen, a large amount of banking funds seeking investment in this sort of security in the absence of any large new demand for security loans. This phase of the market is facilitating negotiations now under way for several new short-term note issues, including one $15,000,000 issue, which is expected to be announced early next week.

Improvement in the bond market in recent weeks has found reflection not only in rising prices, but also in the withdrawal of many selling orders which had previously stood in the market. Bond brokers are now reporting difficulty in many cases in finding supplies of high-grade bonds at current quotations. These are some of the signs which are thought to point away from rather than toward the likelihood of heavy liquidation for either foreign or home account. Germany has been spoken of as the most likely source of large selling, but German bankers now in this city have expressed the belief that Germany's liquidation of American securities had been carried so far before the outbreak of the war that further selling from that source is likely to be relatively light.

But lest any miscalculation on this score may have been made, the market, as is well known, is to be reopened under the protection of price restrictions and under the safeguard of close scrutiny by the Stock Exchange Bond Committee. It is not that the market is not in a position to absorb readily a large amount of securities, but that the need is recognized of preventing heavy selling for the direct purpose of withdrawing gold, that was so much in fear at the outset, but as time has gone on it has appeared that there was less and less ground for anticipating any such outcome of renewed open trading in bonds.

FEW LOAN CERTIFICATES.

Clearing House Committee May Announce Clean-Up Next Week.

Progress in the retirement of Clearing House loan certificates has been so rapid recently that a final clean-up is almost in sight.

It is the practice of the Clearing House Committee to give no information as to the amount of certificates issued or the amount that has been retired until the retirement is completed by all the banks. It is expected that this will be accomplished and such a statement made early next week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 Days.	90 Days.		30 Days.	90 Days.
New York	5½	6	Atlanta	6	6½
Philadelphia	5½	6	Richmond	6	6
Boston	5½	6	Minneapolis	6	6½
Chicago	6	6	Kansas City	6	6½
St. Louis	6	6	Dallas	6	6½
Cleveland	6	6	S. Francisco	6	6½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Continued call loans which represent the bulk of the money now loaned nominally on call, but actually not subject to immediate call, 5½@6 per cent. Actual call loans, payable upon demand, 4½ per cent.

	60 Days.	90 Days.	4 to 6 Mos.
On time	4½@4¾	4½@4¾	4½@4¾

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Per Cent.

Four to six months, best names ..... 4¾@5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.89	$4.85⅝	$4.89
Cables	4.90¼	4.89⅞	4.89 15-16

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or Check.)	Cable.
London	$4.89	$4.89 15-16
Paris	5.10⅛	5.09⅞
Berlin	.85¾	.85⅞
Switzerland	5.19½	5.18
Holland	.40 7-16	.40⅝
Italy	5.36¼	5.35¾

New York Clearing House exchanges, $278,180,606; balances, $12,688,271; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $735,229.

The local banks lost $18,945,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 35c premium; St. Louis, 30c premium; San Francisco, 20c premium; Minneapolis, 50c premium; Cincinnati, 40c premium; Montreal, 62½c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22 13-16d, off 1-16d; in New York, 49¼c, off ½c.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the New York Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Tin	33.50	34.50	34.00	34.75
Lead	3.80	4.00	3.80	4.00
Iron, No. 2X fdry.	$13.50	$14.00	$13.50	$14.00
Spelter	5.20	5.30	5.20	5.30
Antimony	17.00	18.00	17.00	18.00

Price for iron is dollars per ton; other commodities cents per pound.

London market quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Wednesday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	54 17 6	55 2 3
Copper, futures	55 0 0	55 7 6
Tin, spot	141 10 0	142 5 0
Tin, futures	140 5 0	141 10 0
Lead	19 5 0	19 2 6
Spelter	25 15 0	25 12 6

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Receipts and expenditures for Nov. 24:

	Nov. 24.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$562,157	$13,322,670	$80,240,214
Ordinary	382,090	18,422,807	126,225,677
Corp. and inc. tax	3,794	195,920	8,667,502
Miscellaneous	264,221	2,562,019	31,202,495
Total rects.	1,212,263	34,503,477	256,335,889
Expenditures	1,853,006	49,880,000	312,013,773
Deficit	640,743	15,385,523	56,677,884

Financial Notes.

The Bankers Trust Company is receiving tenders for the purchase by it of 6 per cent. gold notes of the St. Joseph Lead Company, to exhaust a sinking fund of approximately $231,000. Offers must be submitted by Dec. 26, and no offers will be accepted at higher than 101 and accrued interest.

Charles Knight and E. von Elton, formerly of Burgess, Lang & Co., have opened offices in Boston, under the firm name of Knight & von Elton.

SEEK WAR TAX EXEMPTION.

Trust Companies Hold They Are Not Subject to New Levy.

At a conference of counsel for nearly all the trust companies in this city, which was held yesterday at 26 Exchange Place, it was the unanimous opinion that the war tax on capital, surplus, and undivided profits of banks and bankers did not apply to trust companies, on the ground that their capital, surplus, and undivided profits were not employed in the banking business, as defined in the war revenue act.

It is expected as a result that the trust companies generally, in filing their returns on Monday, will declare that they are not subject to the tax. If, nevertheless, taxes are levied upon them by the Internal Revenue Department they probably will pay under protest, and bring actions against the Collector of Internal Revenue for the return of the amounts.

The application of the war tax to investment dealers and brokers is the subject of a bulletin just issued by the Investment Bankers' Association of America, containing a letter from Caldwell, Masslich & Reed, counsel for the association, with a copy of Treasury Decision 21,152 of the year 1899. This decision held that bond and stock brokers were subject to the tax as brokers and not to the tax as bankers. The banker's tax, under the present law, is $1 a thousand on capital and surplus, and the broker's tax is $50 a year.

Caldwell, Masslich & Reed also cite the case of Selden against Equitable Trust Company, decided by the Supreme Court in 1876, construing substantially the same language used in the civil war tax act as that used in the present tax applying to bankers, and holding that it did not appl to a company whose business was in the investment of its own money in mortgage securities and selling such mortgage securities with the company's guarantee.

As applying to investment houses and trust companies which also have a banking department they cite the case of the Central Trust Company against Treat, holding that "the banker's tax under the Spanish War Tax act of 1898 only applies to so much of the capital and surplus as is used in the banking business, and does not apply to capital and surplus invested in securities."

In this case it was found that the trust company's banking department was conducted entirely with the depositors' money, and that its capital and surplus were represented wholly by investments and were held not to be taxable under the law.

PAYS CITY'S NOTES ABROAD.

Tenth Installment of $100,000,000 Syndicate Covers Dec. 15.

The tenth installment on account of the city's maturing notes abroad was paid yesterday by the banks composing the $100,000,000 syndicate, of which J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. are the managers. The amount of the installment was $3,669,325.

The change in the foreign exchange market has made it unnecessary for the banks longer to make payments in gold or foreign exchange. The City Chamberlain draws checks against the members of the syndicate and these are collected through the Clearing House by J. P. Morgan & Co., by whom the payments are handled. The proceeds pay for the exchange that is remitted to London and Paris.

Yesterday's installment takes care of the maturities through Dec. 15. Only those of the latter part of December remain to be paid through the syndicate.

For Change in Sugar Contract.

The elimination of European beet sugar from the local contract, at least temporarily, was recommended by the Sugar Committee of the New York Coffee Exchange at a special meeting of the Board of Managers yesterday, and will be voted on by members on Dec. 7. Trading in sugar futures on the floor of the Coffee Exchange is expected to follow shortly after the opening of the Exchange next Monday.

Retiring Emergency Currency.

Emergency currency to the amount of $1,725,000 was retired at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, making a total of $76,855,320, retired to date by New York banks.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15,'15	100	100⅛	4.62
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1915	99¼	100⅛	4.60
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅝	99⅞	5.09
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	4.85
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1915	99⅝	99⅞	4.78
Beth. Steel	5	June11, 15	99⅜	100	5.00
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	98⅛	98⅜	5.90
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	102¼	102⅜	5.60
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	89⅜	90⅛	7.20
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1913	99	99½	5.60
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94	95	5.30
Con. Gas.	6	June, 1915	100⅝	100⅞	4.37
Con. F., Minn., pay M. & N.	6	May 1,'17	95	97¾	7.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	99¼	99⅝	7.65
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	97	97½	7.90
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr. 1917	94½	96½	6.85
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅝	5.15
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	99	99¼	5.20
H. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	90	96	14.00
Hock. Valley	6	Nov., 1915	99⅝	100	6.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'15	99⅛	100⅛	4.45
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1915	98	98⅜	10.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	June, 1915	4.87		4.62
Louis. G. & E. pay A. & O.	6	Apr. 1,'18	95	97	7.00
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar. 2,'15	99½	100	4.50
Minn. Gen. El. pay J. & J.	6	June 1,'17	98	98½	6¾
M. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	..	99½	7.65
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1915	98	99	7.90
N. Y. Cent.	5	Apr. 1915	99½	99⅞	5.35
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	99¼	99⅝	5.10
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15,'15	98½	99½	5.60
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	98½	99¼	5.90
N. Y. City.	6	Sep., 1915	101¼	101⅜	4.37
N. Y. City.	6	Sep., 1916	102⅜	102½	4.52
N. Y. City.	6	Sep., 1917	103⅜	103⅞	4.50
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1915	94	96	14.50
Pac. G. & E.	5	Mar. 25,'15	99¾	100	5.00
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	98¾	99	4.70
P. S. Corp. of N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	97½	98¼	6.25
Sea. Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	97¼	98⅝	6.00
South. Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	98	99	5.50
South. Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97½	98	5.95
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	99	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	95	96	6.30
Un. Typew'r.	5	Jan. 15,'16	96½	98½	3.35
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	100	101⅜	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	96½	97¼	5.90
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	96	99	6.50
Western Pow., pay J. & J.	6	July 18,'15	99	99½	6⅝

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Gould & Curry	.01
Andes	.02	Justice	.02
Belcher	.70	Mexican	.32
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental Con.	.85
Caledonia	.32	Ophir	.11
Challenge Con.	.05	Seg Belcher	.01
Confidence	.6	Sierra Nevada	.07
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Union Con.	.09
Crown Point	.28	Yellow Jacket	.38

TONOPAH.

Jim Butler	.69	Com. Fraction	.11
MacNamara	.04	D. Field Daisy	.07
Midway	.03	Dia. B. Butte	1.05
Mispah Ext.	.37	Florence	.53
Montana	.30	Gold C. Mines	.15
North Star	.17	Gold Merger	.37
Rescue Eula	.06	Jumbo Ext.	2.50
Tonopah Ext.	2.00	Lone Star	.07
Tonopah Mer.	.35	Silver Pick	.01
West End	.56	Vernal	.06
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.31
Atlanta	.35	Round Mountain	.34
Booth	.08	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.18	Manhattan Con.	.03

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J. Pet.	7⅛	8	Jackpot	6	6½
Elkton	39	40	McKinney	35	40
El Paso	89	100	Old Gold	2	
Findley	1	2	Portland	104⅞	105
G. Dollar	2¼	4	Vindicator	110	111¾
Isabella	11¼	11½	R. B. H.	2⅞	3½

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	5.00	4.75
Baltimore & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.95	4.75
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1914-'30	4½@5	5.00	4.70
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4½	5.30	4.80
Chi. & Northw'n.	1914-'23	4½	4.95	4.70
Chi., Ind & Louis.	1914-'22	4½	5.50	5.00
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	4.90	4.70
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.35	5.03
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4½	5.40	4.75
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.95	4.75
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.95	4.75
Mo., Kan. & T.	1914-'23	5	6.30	5.70
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.75	6.20
Norfolk & West.	1915-'24	4½	4.95	4.70
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.35	5.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'24	6	5.55	5.35
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.80	4.60
St. L.-I. Mt. Bo.	1914-'24	5	5.45	5.20
Seaboard A. L.	1914-'23	5	5.85	5.10
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@5	5.20	4.80
Southern Pacific	1914-'28	4½	5.00	4.80
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.90	5.10

TICKER WILL RECORD BOND SALES TODAY

Stock Exchange Governors Make One Change in Arrangements for Reopening.

EACH DEAL TO BE REPORTED

Committee of Three, in Session Continuously, Will Watch Transactions for Foreign Account.

Governors of the Stock Exchange held many committee meetings yesterday, in preparation for the renewal of business in bonds today, and late in the afternoon it was said that practically all preliminaries had been arranged. The Committee of Three, which has regulated bond dealings through the Stock Exchange Clearing House, left some details unfinished in the day for a session at night. While nothing was made public about this part of the work it was supposed that the committee would draw up the list of minimum prices to be announced shortly before trading begins.

The Governors made one alteration in their former plans, deciding to make use of the ticker from the start of business to record the sales of bonds. A few days ago it was thought best to distribute, for a time, prices and extent of trades through sheets published three or four times daily in the market session. To all intent and purposes, the machinery of the Exchange will be in normal operation as far as the publication of quotations is concerned, but on the floor there will be changes from the usual method of doing business.

The Committee of Three will be in session continuously, the purpose of their constant presence near the "bond crowd" being set forth in this statement issued by Secretary George W. Ely:

Minimum prices will be posted before 10 o'clock A. M.

Trades may be made at the minimum prices or higher, without submission to the committee for confirmation; but sellers must report every transaction to the committee promptly, whether executed on the floor or elsewhere, and if sold for foreign account must be so designated.

The committee considers this course necessary in order that it may be fully advised as to the breadth of the market and thus enabled to pass more intelligently upon the level at which to permit trading.

All trades where the minimum price is not posted must be submitted to the committee for approval.

Orders in bonds, where the minimum prices are not posted, must be filed through the floor representative of the committee, and the committee will continue its efforts to consummate transactions through such representative. Each order must be written on a separate slip.

Houses not directly represented on the bond platform will please indicate on their orders the name of the specialist acting for them. This does not apply to clearance orders.

Unrestricted trading in listed municipal and State bonds, and in bonds and notes maturing prior to Nov. 1, 1917, and equipment trust certificates of any maturity is permitted as heretofore.

While the Governors have prescribed that only transactions will be permitted which call for the delivery of bonds next day, the statement indicates that they are desirous of keeping a record of all sales for foreign account. The provision for delivery "regular way" was made to prevent sales by cable, and the requirement that sellers report transactions for foreign customers was considered in the Street to mean that the Exchange intended to keep careful watch on liquidation of foreign-owned bonds that were on deposit here.

It was gathered from the statement also that the level of minimum prices might be changed from time to time each day. The committee did not state whether the alterations were to be designated on the ticker, but it is expected that they will be displayed only in the general trend of quotations as they appear on the tape.

The banks saw no reason on the eve of reopening the market for reversing the prediction made last week that plenty of call money would be available. If business warranted it, money brokers said yesterday, there would be the usual "loan crowd" on the Exchange floor, but if the demand was light in early days of trading lending might be conducted largely off the board.

CHICAGO PRICES HIGH.

Good Investment Demand for Better Class of Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—There was a better investment demand for the higher class of stocks on the local exchange today. Sears Roebuck and Peoples Gas were the chief features, while Booth Fisheries Common sold at an advance of some 12 points, compared with the closing price of July 30. The tendency of the local market was unmistakably upward.

Stocks closed steady and Sears was up 1½ points at the close, as compared with Wednesday, while fractional gains were made by Swift, which opened ⅜ of a point to the good and later gained ⅝ more. American Can registered an advance of ⅝ at the close. Decreases were noted in Peoples Gas and Carbide, the former reacting 1⅛ and the latter ¼ of a point. National Biscuit and Studebaker each showed a gain of 1 point, while Hart, Schaffner and Marx, which has a minimum price of 102⅜, closed at 103.

Sales and the range of prices on the Chicago Stock Exchange today were:

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
45	American Can	22⅛	22	22⅛	
175	Booth Fisheries	37½	37½	37½	
30	Booth Fisheries pf.	75	75	75	
40	Chi. Rys., Series 2	29¼	29¼	29¼	
24	Com. Edison	134½	134	134	
10	Goodrich Rubber	24	24	24	
50	Goodrich Rubber pf.	91	91	91	
7	Hart Schaffner pf.	103	103	103	
60	Int. Harvester. N. J.	92	92	92	
5	National Biscuit	121	121	121	
150	National Carbon	112	112	112	
93	People's Gas	117½	116⅜	116⅜	
225	Sears-Roebuck	170	168½	170	
50	Studebaker	35	35	35	
101	Swift & Co.	104⅞	104⅜	104⅜	
29	Union Carbide	146½	146¼	146¼	

BONDS.

$2,000	Morris & Co. 4½s	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
8,000	Swift & Co. 5s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝

PHILADELPHIA TO RESUME.

Stock Exchange Will Be Reopened Monday—Trading Limited.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—Announcement was made today that the Philadelphia Stock Exchange will be reopened on Monday, Nov. 30, at 10 A. M. for transactions in all securities listed on the regular and unlisted departments of the Exchange. The Board of Government of the Exchange made the following announcement:

"Pursuant to a resolution adopted at a special meeting of the Governing Committee held today, the Philadelphia Stock Exchange will be reopened on Monday, Nov. 30, at 10 A. M., for transactions in all securities listed on the regular and unlisted departments of the Exchange, transactions to be made at not less than the minimum prices established by the Special Committee on each individual security. Minimum prices will be posted in the board room of the Exchange each morning.

"On bonds on which no minimum prices are established minimum prices will be fixed by the Special Committee upon application.

"On stock on which no minimum prices are established transactions may be made without restriction.

"Transactions will be permitted only in the securities listed on the regular and unlisted departments of the Exchange, deliveries to be made in accordance with the established rules of the Exchange.

"The clearing house of the Exchange will remain closed until further notice. The special committee of five, appointed by the President on Aug. 3, is continued with full authority until discharged by the President of the Exchange.

"It will be noted that permission is not granted to trade in securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange and heretofore dealt in on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange by virtue of being listed on the New York Stock Exchange."

FRENCH EXCHANGE TO REOPEN

Will Resume Cash Transactions on Dec. 7.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The Minister of Finance and a syndicate of French brokers have agreed upon Dec. 7 as the date for the opening of the French Stock Exchange for cash transactions.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BOSTON.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Atlanta	40c.	40c.	40c.	40c.
2,500	Bay State Gas	11c.	11c.	11c.	11c.
100	Calaveras	1	1	1	1
300	Chief Cons.	90c.	90c.	90c.	90c.
100	Davis-Daly	80c.	80c.	80c.	80c.
300	Eagle & B.	95c.	95c.	93c.	93c.
265	First Nat.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	Goldf. Merger.	40c.	42c.	40c.	42c.
500	Goldfield Oro.	14c.	14c.	14c.	14c.
125	Houghton	2½	2½	2	2
300	Humboldt	10c.	10c.	10c.	10c.
500	Iron Blossom	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
990	Jumbo Ext.	1⅛	2¼	1⅛	1⅛
500	Majestic	19c.	19c.	19c.	19c.
100	Mex. Metals	15c.	15c.	15c.	15c.
500	Nev. Douglas	70c.	80c.	70c.	95c.
575	New Baltic	1.00	1.00	81c.	95c.
1,000	Ohio Copper	14c.	16c.	18c.	16c.
300	Peterson Lake	26c.	26c.	26c.	26c.
500	Silver Pick	20c.	20c.	20c.	20c.
300	Stewart	1½	1½	1⅛	1⅛
260	Tono. Belmont	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
100	Tono. Merger	39c.	39c.	39c.	39c.
850	Un. Cig. Stores	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9¼
680	Un. Verde Ext	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
20	Un. Prof. Sh.	16	10½	10	16

Following are the bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.90	La Rose	.80	.87
Atl. Goldf.	.35	.40	Majestic	.18	.20
Bay S. Gas	.10	.11	Mex. Met.	.15	.17
Begole	.50	1.00	McK.-Dar.	.68	.73
Bohemia	1	1½	M. of Am.	2	2¼
Boston Ely	.15	.25	New Baltic	.85	.95
Butte & L.	.22	.27	Nev.-Doug.	.75	.80
Calaveras	.93	.96	Ohio Cop.	.15	.18
Chief Con.	.90	.95	Riker-Heg.	7	8¼
Con. Cop.	1¼	1½	So. Lake	2	3
Crown Res.	.85	.95	Stewart	1 5-16	
Davis-D.	.85	.95	Tom. Belm.	4¼	4⅜
Eagle & B.	.95	1.00	Ton. Ext.	2⅜	2⅝
First Nat.	1⅛	1 3-16	Ton. Merg.	.36	.40
Goldf. Con.	1 7-16	1 9-16	Ton. Min.	6¾	7¼
Goldf. Mer.	.39	.41	Ton. W. E.	.55	.57
Houghton	2	3	U. Cig. S.	9⅝	9¼
Iron Blos.	1¼	1 3-16	U. Prof. S.	.16	.16¼
Jim Butler	.70	.75	U. Verde E.	1 13-16	1⅞
Jumbo Ext.	2⅛	2⅜	Yukon	2	2¼

CHICAGO.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
45	Am. Can	22	22⅛	22	22⅛
175	Booth Fish.	37½	37½	37½	37½
30	Boot. Fish. pf.	75	75	75	75
40	Chi. Ry. Se. 2	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
29	Com. Edison	134½	134	134	134
20	Goodrich	24	24	24	24
50	Goodrich pf.	91	91	91	91
7	H., S. & M. pf.	103	103	103	103
60	Int. H., N. J.	92	92	92	92
5	Nat. Biscuit	121	121	121	121
150	Nat. Carbon	112	112	112	112
93	People's Gas	117½	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
225	Sears-Roeb'k	168½	170	168½	170
50	Studebaker	35	35	35	35
100	Swift	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¼
29	Union Carb.	146½	146¼	146¼	146¼

BOND.

$2,000	Morris	4½s	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝

CURRENT BOND PRICES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Atchison gen. 4s, 95	90¾	91¼	90¾	91¼
Atchison cv. 4s, '60	90	90⅜	90¼	90⅝
Atchison adj. 4s, '95	81	82	81	82
A. C. L. 1st 4s, '52	87	88	87	88
A. C. L. col. 4s, '52	84½	85⅝	84⅜	86
B. & O. 1st 4s, '48	88¼	88⅜	88½	89¼
B. & O. cv. 4½s, '33	84¼	84⅝	84	84½
B. & O., Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s, '41	80	82	80	81½
B. & O. S. W. 3½s, '25	86¾	87⅜	..	..
C. & O. 1st con. 5s, '39	100½	102	100½	102
C. & O. gen. 4½s, '92	84½	85¼	84¼	85¼
C. & O. cv. 4½s, '30	67½	68½	67½	69
C., B. & Q. adj. 4s, '21	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s, '58	89	90	89	90
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s, '89	77	79	77	79
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, '89	91	92	91	92
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s, '89	97½	98¼	97¼	98¼
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s, '32	95½	96⅛	95½	96⅛
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s Reg. 4½s, 2014	89½	90½	89½	90¼
Chi. N. W. gen. 3½s, '87	78½	79½	78¼	79
Chi. N. W. gen. 4s, '87	91	93	91	93
C., R., I. & P. ref. 4s, '34	63	65	64	66
Ill. S. L. 1st 4½s, '51	91	92	91¼	91¾
Col. Sou. 1st 4s, '29	84	87	84	87
Del. & H

DECEMBER COTTON TENDERS SMALL

Only 700 Bales Offered for Delivery on First Notice Day for December Options.

SIGNS OF LARGER EXPORTS

Increasing Demand at Galveston for Shiproom for Cotton—First Shipment by Panama Canal.

There was more or less surprise throughout the cotton trade yesterday when it developed that only about 700 bales were tendered on December contracts. Yesterday was the first notice day and it was believed that a fairly large proportion of the local stock of 38,800 bales would be delivered if for no other purpose than to test the stability of the market.

As a result of the light deliveries, there was a further strengthening in the December position, and the rest of the list turned steadily in sympathy. Trading was more active than it has been for any day of the present week. There was some buying by Southern spot firms which would indicate covering of hedges against cotton bought in the South.

Business continues on a professional character and is confined chiefly to trade interests or the speculative contingent on the floor. There is, however, a more cheerful feeling and a notable absence of the recent predictions of declines to the basis of 6c. or below. The small number of notices issued on December yesterday was taken to indicate nothing more than a desire on the part of the holders of the local stock to hang on to their cotton for a time.

It is generally believed that a considerable short interest is still extant in December. There has been no evidence of heavy covering on the part of Liverpool, and operators there have been heavily short in this market for "straddle" account.

At the same time it is not believed that there will be any material squeeze in December as it is thought that a fairly large amount of contracts will be for sale around or above 7.50 for the account of the members of the syndicate. Moreover, around yesterday's closing figures, December is fairly close to a shipping parity with some of the interior markets in the South.

Although the contract market continues dull, owing to the lack of speculative interest, the situation in actual cotton continues to improve. There are many indications of a big gain in exports in the near future. According to the rate sheets of the leading Galveston ship brokers, sixty-eight steamships are booked for sailing from Galveston between now and the end of January. About one-quarter of these are already booked full. These steamers are destined for Liverpool, Manchester, Havre, Christiania, Gothenburg, Genoa, Barcelona, Japan, and Russia.

One interesting development of the present season is the demand which Japan is making for the preparation of cotton scheduled for shipment to that country. The bales have to be put in a neat and uniform manner, with ten to twelve bands instead of six bands as in the case of cotton shipped to Europe. Unless these requirements are complied with the cotton would not be accepted by the Japanese spinners. The first shipment via the Panama Canal to Russia will leave from Galveston in a few days. It will go by the S. S. Inarakula. A freight rate of 90 cents will be paid by the shippers.

An evidence of Germany's need for cotton is found in the fact that a freight rate of $15 per bale is being paid on shipments to Bremen. This rate is demanded by ship owners in order to cover the marine insurance on the vessel.

The week-end figures were about as expected. The in sight for the week was 548,347 bales against 657,296 bales last year. The total for the season was 4,612,061, as against 7,630,833 last year.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady. New Orleans, 7 7-16; Galveston, 7⅜; Savannah, 7¼; Houston, 7⅜; Augusta, 7¼. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged, with 7.75 for middling upland, no sales.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close.
Dec., O. S.	7.43	7.30	7.37@7.38	7.31@7.32
Jan., N. S.	7.55	7.52	7.52@7.54	7.49@7.51
March, N. S.	7.69	7.60	7.63@7.64	7.59@7.60
May, N. S.	7.80	7.70	7.75@7.76	7.70@7.71
July, N. S.	7.93	7.87	7.90@7.91	7.88@7.89
Oct., N. S.	8.18	8.11	8.12@8.13	8.10@8.11

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	21,056	22,053	17,161
New Orleans	2,505	7,345	9,304
Mobile	1,080	503	2,144
Savannah	12,209	8,566	4,831
Charleston	2,696	8,567	3,143
Wilmington	1,899	680	1,200
Norfolk	4,791	3,956	2,162

Total port receipts, 67,916, against 71,609 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Augusta	2,400	3,028	2,964
Memphis	6,845	11,308	18,241
St. Louis	4,228	6,522	7,134
Houston	10,434	20,570	18,056

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	15,000-17,000	24,112	185,718
N. Orleans	12,000-14,000	7,823	19,612

Total exports yesterday, 27,061, so far this season, 1,245,616, against 4,035,124 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

	Price	Stocks.	
	Middling.	1914.	1913.
Sales.			
2,020	New Orleans	7½	196,956	229,743
525	Mobile	7¼	37,020	48,934
2,215	Savannah	7¼	183,328	170,727
1,461	Galveston	7¼	446,633	314,499
——	Wilmington	7¼	41,590	37,478
1,200	Norfolk	7¼	48,934	49,248
1,650	Augusta	7¼	150,546	61,472
——	Memphis	7¼	241,462	187,374
7	St. Louis	7¾	39,845	15,740
9,240	Houston	7¼	154,829	185,718

The Liverpool market was easier. There was a moderate business in spot cotton, with middling 2 points decline at 4.46d. Sales, 6,000 bales. Receipts, 16,470 bales, including 16,435 American.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

A very heavy selling movement occurred in the wheat market yesterday in the face of reported export sales of about 1,250,000 bushels, and final quotations were at the low of the day, with net losses of 2⅜@3¼c. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.15¼; No. 2 hard, $1.15¼; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.17⅜; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.21, all nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec	..	..	120¼	122¾	96⅛
May	..	..	127	129⅝	98⅝

CONSOLIDATED WHEAT.

May	..128 1-16	126 15-16	128 15-16	129½	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

Dec	...113⅝	112	112	115¼	90⅜
May	..119⅝	117⅝	117⅜	120½	88⅛

CORN.

The corn market was weak early, prices declining ⅞@1¼c in sympathy with wheat, and owing to continued pressure of offerings from the country. The local cash market was easy; new No. 2 yellow quoted at 76c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive; prime Argentine, 78@79c, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	...65⅝	63½	63⅝	67⅝	70⅛
May	69	68¼	68¼	69⅝	70¼

OATS.

Export sales of oats were estimated at 500,000 bushels for the day, but the market felt the influence of the weakness in other grains, and at the close values were ⅛c net lower. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 53¾@54c; No. 2 white, 54@54¼c; No. 3 white, 53@53¾c; No. 4 white, 52¼@53c; fancy clipped white, 55@56c; ordinary clipped white, 53@54c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	.....48⅞	48⅛	48⅛	49¼	37⅜
May	.....52⅝	51⅝	51⅝	53	41⅞

PROVISIONS.

A firmer tone prevailed in the provision market during the early operations prompted by firmness in the hog position and reports of some improvement in the cash demand, but late in the day values eased off largely in sympathy with grain. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 20,000, estimated for Saturday, 12,000; Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 4,200.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	9.92	9.82	9.87	9.82	10.87
May	10.17	10.07	10.10	10.07	11.12
Ribs—					
January	9.97	9.87	9.90	9.90	11.10
May	10.27	10.17	10.20	10.20	11.27
Pork—					
January	18.62	18.50	18.52	18.55	20.15
May	18.97	18.85	18.87	18.92	20.87

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading in the cottonseed oil market was strong, and while fluctuations were somewhat feverish at times, the undertone was very firm, and final quotations were 9 to 20 points net higher.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.90@6.10	5.80
November	..	..	..	5.60
December	5.95	5.81	5.91@5.94	5.71
January	6.11	5.91	6.02@6.05	5.84
February	6.19	6.12	6.13@6.15	5.97
March	6.30	6.20	6.24@6.25	6.09
April	6.36	6.28	6.32@6.34	6.20
May	6.57	6.42	6.44@6.45	6.31
June	6.58	6.58	6.55@6.60	6.46
July	6.75	6.72	6.70@6.75	..

COFFEE.

Sales of coffee through the liquidating committee amounted to only 5,250 bags, indicating that with first notice day on Wednesday the open long interest in this position had been practically eliminated. There was, however, a somewhat better demand for December, and shorts in that month seemed disposed to cover and switch their interest into later months. At the close December was quoted at 5.30@5.35 and May at 5.85@5.90. It seemed to be the consensus of opinion among local brokers that when the market opens on Monday outstanding interest will have been pretty well evened up, and while opinions differed regarding the probable action of prices, a number of leading operators predicted that after preliminary operations prices should do better as values established through the liquidating committee are below a parity with Brazil.

In the local spot market prices remained unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 6¼c and Santos 4s at 10c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,332 packages. The absence of important demand for fresh table grades of butter caused some pressure to sell and a weaker and unsettled market. Good to fancy grades of creamery declined ¼@½c, and were hard to move at the lower rates. Less interest in storage creamery and feeling quite easily banish creamery in fair demand at 34@34½c. No change in process, ladles, and packing stock. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 34¼@34½c; higher scoring, 35c; firsts, 30@33½c; seconds, 26@29c; thirds, 24@25c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 32@32½c; higher scoring, 33c; firsts, 29@31½c; seconds, 26@28½c. State dairy, finest, 32@33c; good to prime, 28@31c; common to fair, 25@27c; process, extras, 27½@28½c; firsts, 24@25c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23½@24½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; packing stock, held, fine, 21½@22c; current make, No. 2, 20¼@21c; lower grades, 19@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,102 cases. There is continued shortage of high grades of fresh eggs and such are kept closely cleared. Medium grades are also kept well cleaned up owing to the scarcity of better goods. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 41@43c; extra firsts, 39@40c; firsts, 36@38c; seconds, 29@35c; thirds and poorer, 23@28c; dirties, No. 1, nominal, 24@25c; No. 2 and poorer, 20@23c; checks, good to prime, dry, 22@23c; undergrades, 14@21c; Fall refrigerator, finest, 28@30c; poor to good, 20@27c; refrigerator, early packed, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 25@25½c; refrigerator, firsts, charges paid, 24¼@24½c; seconds, charges paid, 22@23c; undergrades, 14@21½c; whites, Western, 24@26c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 56@60c; defective, 45@55c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 35@55c; Western, gathered whites, 35@50c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 43@45c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 35@43c; nearby, refrigerator, whites, 24@27c.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads that have so far reported for the month of October make the following showing in their gross and net returns, those showing increases and those showing losses being given separately:

GROSS.

Two roads	$12,267,322	+ $825,587
Fifteen roads	55,105,841	— 8,604,503
Total (17 roads)	67,373,163	— 7,978,916

NET.

Two roads!	$4,116,770	+ $538,755
Fifteen roads	16,689,457	— 4,798,324
Total (17 roads)	20,806,227	— 4,259,639

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of November show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being given separately:

Two roads	$551,961	+ $54,134
Ten roads	9,264,027	— 3,088,639
Total (12 roads)	9,815,988	— 3,034,525

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH for October—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	$842,546	$1,142,601	$1,053,603
Net aft. taxes.	217,302	336,629	302,618
Other income..	75,364	75,494	85,581
Total income..	292,667	412,122	388,199
Sup. aft. chgs.	114,996	248,886	221,301

CANADIAN NORTHERN for October—

Mileage	4,670	4,520	4,297
Gross	1,895,300	2,687,100	2,351,200
Net	533,200	1,004,100	705,300
4 mos. gross	6,967,200	8,435,000	7,598,200
Net	1,829,100	2,451,900	1,994,200

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for October—

Mileage	1,924	1,924	1,924
Gross	1,035,587	1,613,875	1,443,301
Net aft. taxes.	242,212	572,915	403,516
4 mos. gross	4,228,908	4,892,361	4,823,265
Net aft. taxes.	823,517	1,113,852	1,253,161

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN for October—

Mileage	8,108	8,091	7,970
Gross	7,713,475	8,435,422	8,256,601
Net aft. taxes.	2,102,583	2,600,205	2,665,482
Other income..	170,621	183,637	175,307
Total income..	2,273,204	2,783,842	2,840,789
Surp. aft. chgs.	1,147,704	1,824,101	1,970,364
4 mos. gross	30,822,898	31,672,058	29,981,971
Net aft. taxes.	8,412,292	8,732,708	8,884,239
Other income..	900,408	115,105	1,202,998
Total income..	9,312,700	9,891,813	10,087,232
Surp. aft. chgs.	5,615,240	6,362,518	6,683,395

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA for October—

Mileage	1,752	1,747	1,744
Gross	1,709,020	1,843,710	1,783,023
Net aft. taxes.	511,422	546,313	607,678
Other income..	42,149	43,872	24,965
Total income..	553,571	589,985	632,643
Surp. aft. chgs.	320,542	347,880	426,881
1 mos. gross	6,642,796	6,551,003	6,169,130
Net aft. taxes.	1,925,980	1,929,070	1,706,109
Other income..	118,273	131,910	72,986
Total income..	2,044,173	1,761,880	1,782,155
Surp. aft. chgs.	1,104,214	855,362	1,014,974

DETROIT & MACKINAC for October—

Gross	101,145	114,708	111,895
Net after tax.	23,455	31,538	27,131

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT for October—

Gross	2,936,217	2,854,894	2,919,938
Net after tax.	1,891,637	1,397,167	1,609,614
Other income..	45,938	101,259	90,526
Total income..	1,737,575	1,698,250	1,644,941
Sur. aft. chgs.	830,609	648,464	726,596
4 mos. gross	10,436,428	10,142,228	9,962,819
Net after tax.	5,621,403	5,204,364	5,501,990
Other income..	180,656	228,834	125,696
Total income..	5,801,459	5,533,198	5,127,686
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,162,338	1,686,084	1,450,385
Pass. car'd	201,850,938	197,742,403	194,048,514

Dividends for the three months ended Sept. 30, 1914, amounted to $875,000.

THIRD AVENUE for October—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	949,429	954,386	4,956
Net after tax.	285,982	292,583	*6,601
Other income..	9,731	3,290	*6,441
Total income.	275,714	295,854	20,140
Sur. aft. chgs.	61,124	83,330	22,206
4 mos. gross	3,844,275	3,850,823	6,554
Net after tax.	1,218,874	1,280,291	61,847
Other income..	31,436	16,706	*14,731
Total income..	1,280,311	1,296,927	46,616
Sur. aft. chgs.	396,674	445,087	48,414

*Increase.

UNION PACIFIC for October—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Mileage	7,801	7,549	7,256
Gross	9,201,934	10,354,504	9,687,576
Net	4,270,962	5,078,166	4,761,724
Taxes	394,204	429,856	391,713
Net income	3,885,758	4,648,310	4,369,011
4 mos. gross	34,292,197	35,970,103	35,006,602
Net	15,526,220	16,771,361	17,326,492
Taxes	1,584,275	1,677,843	1,536,927
Net income	13,941,954	14,493,818	15,789,565

Miscellaneous Earnings.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON for October—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	402,060	414,092	*12,032
Net after tax.	214,528	207,600	7,008
Total income.	226,236	209,835	16,891
Bal. aft. chgs.	147,106	183,749	15,357
Sur. aft. dep.	72,106	93,587	3,357
10 mos. gross	3,950,223	3,930,104	20,119
Net after tax.	2,006,780	1,950,344	56,436
Total income.	2,082,060	1,980,255	101,745
Bal. aft. chgs.	1,312,944	1,275,686	37,259
Sur. aft. dep.	762,944	706,685	57,259

*Decrease.

COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC CO.—

10 mos. gross	5,095,303	4,810,850	284,453
Net	2,947,686	2,741,100	206,586
Bal. applic. to Col. G. & E.			
Int. Notes	796,752	588,713	208,039

NEW BOOKS FOR ALL.

The best practical guide for Christmas buyers in making their selections of books will be found in the Holiday Book Number of The New York Times Book Review tomorrow. Descriptive list of two hundred of the season's leading publications. Order today.—Advt.

MORE DYESTUFFS TO REACH HERE

Steamship Sun, with Cargo from Rotterdam, Reported by Wireless Yesterday.

WILL ARRIVE ON MONDAY

Quantities and Variety of Colors, Valued at $1,500,000, Which the Boat Carries.

The steamship Sun, bringing a second consignment of dyestuffs direct from Germany, via Rotterdam, sent a wireless message yesterday morning to C. H. Ruhl, her New York agent, saying that on account of the stormy weather encountered on the voyage she would have to put into Boston to replenish her coal supply. Capt. H. Ockelmann, the vessel's skipper, reported that at the time of sending the wireless message his ship was 60 miles from Boston and that the cargo was in good condition.

The Sun was expected to reach the Massachusetts port late yesterday, where today she will take on 200 tons of fuel. Mr. Ruhl said yesterday that the vessel is expected to dock here Monday morning. The Sun's cargo amounts to 4,100 tons and has an estimated value of $1,500,000. The fact that the Sun is bringing in 900 tons in excess of the Matanzas's cargo was taken yesterday in trade circles to mean that dyestuffs are probably moving out of Germany in greater volume than was the case when the earlier ship left Rotterdam. The Sun's register, however, is somewhat greater than that of the Matanzas.

The manifest shows that in addition to the dyestuffs, she is bringing some chemicals and drugs. The merchandise is consigned to about a score of leading dyestuff handlers in this city, while a banking firm and an express company appear as consignees of some of the goods. These latter concerns are understood to be acting as agents for textile manufacturers. The manifest reveals that several of the firms of color importers are entering their goods in the names of dummies, who figure as the consignees. Thus the largest single consignment stands in the name of William A. Mitchel, but the goods are actually for the Badische Company. This concern's apportionment of the Sun's cargo totals 3,617 casks, drums and packages. The next largest shipment is that of the Cassella Color Company, which is bringing in 2,015 casks of aniline colors.

W. T. Wisner, as agent for the Berlin Aniline Works, is bringing in 1,307 casks and packages of aniline colors, while Bayer & Co., through 881 casks, are entering 1,538 casks and other packages of the same. The Sun's cargo, so far as indigo is concerned, is disappointing, although there are a few lots manifested. The largest lot appears to be for the Badische Company, with 891 casks of the commodity. A. Klipstein & Co. follow next, with 150 casks.

The Badische Company's consignment, which is pretty representative of the cargo coming to port in the Sun, is as follows: 1,208 casks aniline colors, 99 barrels aniline colors and alizarine, 1,097 casks alizarine, 155 barrels alizarine, 15 casks chrome colors, sulphur colors, and extract, 44 cases aniline colors, 896 casks indigo, 64 casks koyogan color, and 50 casks trachicacio.

Other firms to receive dyestuffs and chemicals are Robert J. Keller, representing Geigy ter Meer Company, 529 casks of aniline colors, and 65 packages consigned to order; C. Bischoff & Co., 117 casks; S. C. Atteux & Co., 43 packages; Heller & Merz Company, 15 packages; Edgar Fischer, for the account of the Kalle Color and Chemical Company, 591 packages coal tar colors and chemicals; A. Klipstein & Co., 249 casks aniline colors and 159 casks indigo; Providence Dry Salters Company, 4 casks aniline; Walter F. Sykes & Co., 11 casks aniline; Heller & Merz Company, 12 casks aniline; Thayer & Co., 2 cases aniline; John Campbell & Co., 4 casks aniline; Schering & Glatz, 214 cases aniline; Andrew Bowier & Dunk, 48 casks, and the American Dyewood Company, 67 casks aniline.

In addition, A. Klipstein & Co. receive 2,085 drums and 152 casks of caustic potash, while W. Wells & Co. enter 500 casks of crystals and 6 casks magnesia. To Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, commercial bankers, are consigned 4 cases of drugs. Merck & Co. also have 130 demijohns of drugs, character not stated. The Roessler & Haasiacher Chemical Company has 80 casks of oxalic acid.

The shippers of the merchandise include C. Steinvey, John Pessenover, J. F. Fervivelt, C. L. Ringrosel, F. A. Volt & Co., G. Ruff, J. P. A. Van Esti, W. Weth, Gebr. de Groat Joh, Etten & Zoor, and W. T. ter Haas.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 27.—Incorporated today:

Vanoppone Co., photographs, accessories, devices, $250,000; M. W. Aron, W. L. and H. F. Wray, 33 Madison St., B'klyn.

South American Publishing Co., $100,000; F. J. Winter, H. C. Beckwith, A. A. Marshall, 108 E. 31 St.

Lumex Manufacturing Co., motion pictures, $50,000; J. H. Miller, V. H. Smith, W. H. Griffin, 31 Nassau St.

Greenwich Machine & Tool Co., $10,000; W. E. Blackledge, W. E. Rankin, F. H. Peterman, 17 Dutton Pl.

Hans-Kor Optical, $100,000; J. A. Cook, Jr., Soren Thommassen, M. Hansen, 768 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

Hall Process Corpn., Watertown, engineering, processes, patents, $100,000; F. H. Clark, G. C. Sherman, E. M. Hall.

Dale Boat Co., $10,000; A. M. and W. L. Dale, A. Muller, 557 Walton Av.

Art Stamp League of America, advertising, $15,000; S. P. Henshaw, R. Sanford, R. Meech, 27 Cedar St.

Paris Infants' Wear Mfg. Co., $10,000; A. M. and H. Krumholz, 150 2 St., B'klyn.

Silver Creek Case Goods Co., Silver Creek, general manufacturing, $75,000; G. Humphrey, F. and P. Kofold.

Compania Comercial Latina Americana, exporting, importing, and commission, $5,000; H. I. Watt, William D. Rodier, G. P. Fall, 76 William St.

Industrial Iron Co., $100,000; H. T. Kehr, J. C. and E. T. Sample, 74 Elm St., Queens.

Beverwyck Apartments, non-housekeeping apartment house, $25,000; F. F. Gearn, W. F. Wood, W. F. Welch, 100 B'dway.

Burrs Drug Store, Warsaw, $5,000; N. E. Chuthbert, L. Smith and H. L. Burr.

Henri Dujardin, Inc., importer, fruits, vegetables, hothouse goods, $5,000; J. F. Volckman, C. H. Depping, H. Dujardin, 3,308 Glenwood Rd., B'klyn.

F. and Briggs Paper Co., Natural Dam; M. N. and F. A. Briggs, R. Scott.

C. H. Lush Sign Works, Freeport, $5,000; J. J. Kennedy, A. M. and C. H. Lush.

Sullivan Uniforms Co., $5,000; A. E. Mead, W. and S. K. Sullivan, 29 1st St., Weehawken, N. J.

Murley Amusement Co., $5,000; T. F. Murphy, W. Nunley, Laura A. Kelly, 716 Ocean Av., B'klyn.

Model House Co., Grand Central Terminal, realty, $25,000; L. Ward, P. G. Fountain, R. E. Farley, 20 Greenridge Av., White Plains.

Advertising Masterpiece, $10,000; G. Sang, A. A. and M. M. Kotzen, 48 St. Nicholas Pl.

Coscob Mfg. Co., Port Chester, household articles, $25,000; W. F. Gainey, W. P. Mulville, J. Chiappetta, Sound Beach, Ct.

Buffalo Ice Cream Cabinet Co., Buffalo, $5,000; W. Doering, W. A. Pfeiffer, E. J. Cannon.

I. Weisberger, Inc., footwear, $10,000; R., B., and I. E. Weisberger, 59 Catharine St.

Hicks & Watts, Rockville Centre, lumber, building materials, autos; $10,000. E. R. Heger, J. Watts, C. N. Hicks.

Ontario Investing Co., Rochester, stock brokers, realty; $10,000. H. W. Reynolds, W. R. Wallace, G. V. Halton.

Ogden & Clarkson Corpn., realty brokerage; $21,000. E. W. Kingsland, G. W. Campbell, D. A. Clarkson, A. Merrick, L. Ely.

Westbrook Realty Co.; $8,000. D. Lamb, C. E. and E. Hewitt, 50 Church St.

A. Prince & Son, wines, liquors; $25,000. W. S. Gordon, M. and S. M. Levy, 20 Vasey St.

Capital increases: Corporation of Frederick Scholes, B'klyn, $3,000 to $90,000; Ideal Specialties Mfg. Corpn., $10,000 to $50,000; Reliable Feature Film Corpn., N. Y., $10,000 to $25,000; Birchfield & Co., N. Y., $25,000 to $30,000; Medina Cold Storage Co., Medina, $40,000 to $85,000.

Capital reductions: Hanover Safe Deposit Co., N. Y., $300,000 to $200,000.

Dissolution: Fink Mfg. Co., N. Y.; Mehlbach Saddle Co., N. Y.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Nov. 27.—Charters filed today:

Yolonda Mining Co., New York, $1,500,000; Isaac Corenc, New York; Roberto Compagnone, Brussels, Belgium; Michaele A. Mercurio, Paris, France.

Ned Wayburn, Inc., New York, $25,000; hippodromes, circuses, theatres, &c.; Sidney A. Anderson, H. O. Coughlan, both of New York.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4¾@5 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday..4¾@5 " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

"Business Is Good with Us."

In order to promote a feeling of optimism among the retailers who at this time are inclined to look at the gloomy side of conditions, a manufacturer has every letter which goes out of his office stamped with the words, "Business is good with us." He has been rather agreeably surprised at the number of responses he has received from those who have taken note of his slogan, and feels sure that his humble effort to hasten prosperity is having at least some good effect. Inquiries have been addressed to him asking for further ideas along this line, and he has busied himself inventing ways of improving the business sentiment of his customers.

***

Shipping via the Canal.

One of the features of the Spring business being placed by Far Western buyers in the local dry goods market is the large amount of merchandise that is being forwarded to the buyers' home cities by way of the Panama Canal. This is especially true of bulky, staple merchandise, quick shipment of which is not essential. It was said in one quarter of the market yesterday that Pacific Coast consignments of this class of goods bought in the house in question were divided to the extent of about 35 per cent. to 5 in favor of the canal. It was further said that on bulky, staple cottons it was possible to save about 1 per cent. of the value of a case of goods by shipping it via the water route.

***

Wash Suits Move Well.

Save from the South, road men who have been out with Spring lines of boys' wash suits have turned in some good business. Orders from the Western half of the country have been particularly good, but it was said yesterday that some of the men traveling Southern territory have turned in 40 per cent. less orders than they did a year ago. Among the suits favored by the retailers are vestee, Dutch, middy, Balkan, jack tar, and slipover effects. One large house has been successful with a one-piece suit made on the order of rompers. One of the most favored fabrics for wash suits this season is a corded, basket-weave effect which is very strong, and gives excellent wear. It seems scarce in this market just now.

***

Cheap Dress Goods Wanted.

One of the big secondary distributors of dress goods has had quite a heavy run on low-end goods in the last week, all of the merchandise being taken from stock. Balmacaans that are cheap enough to retail profitably at 25 cents a yard have been taken in the last few days, orders for 340 pieces of these goods, 36 inches wide, having been taken since Wednesday. All of these orders were placed by retailers, but it was said yesterday that cutters-up are beginning to show some interest in the goods in question. In the last week 1,350 pieces of cheap cassimeres have been disposed of by the same house, the goods being 27 and 54 inches wide and being taken by manufacturers of the cheaper grades of men's wear and boys' pants.

***

Gray Goods Again Quiet.

The post-holiday influence was evident in the trading done in the local gray goods market yesterday, and the volume of merchandise moved was not large. There were some 38½-inch 60-48s disposed of for nearby delivery at 5¾ cents, while 39-inch 68-72s were moved for current delivery at 4⅝ cents. On sheetings for 1914 delivery there were a few orders taken, while on the 40-inch constructions some movement was evident for January and February delivery. Sateens enjoyed a fair call for 1914 shipment, while on 40-inch lawns some contracts were made that called for delivery in the next ten or twelve weeks. The closing prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5⅝c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3 9-16c
39-inch, 72-76s	5c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3⅛c
38½-inch, 64-64s	3⅞c	27-inch, 64-60s	2½c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3¾c	27-inch, 56-52s	2 1-16c

***

Buying Canton Silks.

Cables from the Canton raw silk market to H. L. Gwalter & Co., of this city, say that there has been a better inquiry there for American account, and that some business has been transacted at full figures on the better grades of silk. The stoppage of a great number of filatures is making itself felt more and more, and it is becoming harder to contract ahead. Shanghai continues quiet, but firm, for white silks. Steam filatures are in better demand and higher. The Yokohama market shows no price change. Sales for the week there, which were lessened by a Japanese holdiday, were 3,200 bales, with stocks amounting to 28,000 bales. Some business for American account has been taken in Milan, and prices there show a slight improvement. There is a decidedly better tone in the local market, and the demand is freer than for some time.

***

Dissatisfaction Over Prices.

Some mills which obtained a share of the foreign army business that has been placed here are not entirely satisfied with the bargains they drove. In fact, one organization is now trying to sublet a contract which was obtained. The middleman's profits in such transactions as have taken place up to date are considerable in excess, it is said, of the margins which the mills are able to get on the bids they submit. Thus in one base the go-between received 11⅛ cents on every yard of goods that was farmed out, the contract calling for a very large quantity of material. The suggestion is made that, if the mills could get together and stand by each other so that the price made by an irresponsible party might not be used as a lever to force down the quotations of a responsible house, the situation would be much more satisfactory to all than it is at present.

***

Want Shipments of Piece Goods.

During the past few days, due either to the weather or the realization of how little time for getting in goods remains, there has been a noticeable increase in the number of requests to ship goods on order in the men's wear primary market. Except for some further duplicates, the season is about over. Low grade goods for next Fall will be opened up very shortly. Mackinaws for next year have already been shown. The prices on these lines do not offer any indication of what may be expected at the general openings which will probably take place about the middle of January. Factors in the trade are wondering just what the condition of the market would be if the foreign army business had not come in at the time it did. During the past week selling agents report that the inquiries for foreign account have been of a more legitimate character.

MANY DRY GOODS ORDERS.

Cold Weather Gives Improved Tone to Current Shipments.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"As a result of the cold days of last week an influx of mail orders was received on Monday and Tuesday that has given a decidedly improved tone to current shipments.

"From this it is evident that merchants have their stocks well under control and are in position to take on merchandise as they can use it, which is a healthy condition.

"Collections are fair.

"The attendance of out of town buyers in the market has been considerably larger than during the same week a year ago, which shows a good interest in wholesale offerings.

"Preparations are made for a large pre-inventory sale next week and prices that have been named should insure a highly successful clearance of this season's merchandise."

WISCONSIN MILLS HUM.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 27.—Dispatches from various parts of the State tell of the return of prosperity. Because of the huge orders for the armies of Europe an association of woolen manufacturers has been formed at Janesville for purposes of efficiency. There is no desire to ask exorbitant prices. The association plans to divide the work among the best factories.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

OLINER BROTHERS—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Oliner Brothers, private bankers, at 67 Clinton Street, by Paul Dilal, $285; Audrey and Mary A. Wisylisszuyn, $420, and Nathan Greenberg, $362. It was stated that the liabilities are $164,000 and assets less than $120,000. The bank was closed by the State authorities on Nov. 23.

MICHAEL BROTHERS, cloaks and suits, at 115 West Thirtieth Street, have made an assignment to Edmund Wright. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against them by Eugene L. Sondy, attorney for French & Ward, $1,000; M. V. Scanlan, $270, and F. R. A. Stiefel, $94.

BASS SILVERMAN & C

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION, DECISIONS.

Richard R. Thorne, respt., vs. Johnson, Adams & Gracen, Inc., applt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to the sum of $20,000, in which event the judgment as so modified and the order appealed from is affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Orlofero Maumuzza, respt., vs. I. Mundet & Son, Inc., et al., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Marcus Mayer et al., respts., vs. Angelo R. Ronzo, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Sarah C. D. Read, as excr., &c., applt., vs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River RR., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, upon opinion of this court on former appeal, (123 App. Div., 228.)

Trustees of the Presbytery of New York, respt., vs. Westminster Presbyterian Church of West 23d St., et al., applts.—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed on authority of Westminster Presbyterian Church, &c., vs. Trustees of the Presbytery of New York, (211 N. Y., 214.)

Westminster Presbyterian Church of West 23d St., applt., vs. Trustees of the Presbytery of New York, respt.—Order denying motion for judgment on pleadings affirmed; order granting motion to serve supplemental answer reversed and motion denied.

Trustees of the Presbytery of New York, respt., vs. Westminster Presbyterian Church of West 23d St., impleaded, &c., applt.—Appeal from order dismissed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Louise Nuby, applt., vs. Union Ry. Co. of NYC. respondent.—Order reversed, with costs, and verdict reinstated.

David Crow, applt., vs. H. Dudley Warner, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Hattie Taub, respt., vs. Yetta Schlessel et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Harlhaus Economy respt., vs. Solon J. Vlasto et al., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Fannie Aaron, respt., vs. Henry M. Black, impld., &c., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Re Anna M. Browning, decd.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re CNY, pltf., v. William R. Hearst, as President, &c., deft.—Exceptions overruled and motion for new trial denied, with costs, and judgment ordered to be entered on the verdict with costs, on authority of prevailing opinion in CNY v. Hearst, 142 App. Div., 945.—Dowling, J., dissenting on former dissenting opinion in same case.

Universal Discount Co., applt., v. The Corn Exchange Bank, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Hamed E. Anthony, applt., v. Max Koehler et al, respts.—Order reversed, with costs, verdict reinstated and judgment directed for plaintiff on the verdict, with costs.

The Public Bank, respt., v. Louis London, et al, applts.—Judgment and decision modified by striking out any award of interest upon the sum of $10,000 from April 1, 1913; and as so modified affirmed, with costs to respondent.

Max Litowich, applt., v. CNY, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Commonwealth of Kentucky, applt., v. Charles E. Merrill Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Morris Frankel, an infant, &c., respt., v. CNY, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. McLaughlin and Clarke, JJ., dissenting.

Church Extension Committee of the Presbytery of New York, respt., v. CNY, applt.—Judgments and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Pendleton, indiv. and as President, &c., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

People, &c. respt., vs. Swift & Co., applt. —Judgment affirmed.

William Eager, an infant, &c., respt., vs. Rose Prensdorf et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with costs.

American Bill Posting Co., vs. John E. Springer Realty Co., impleaded, &c., respt.; Philip Carpenter, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Same vs. Same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People ex rel. Jesse G. Fox, applt., vs. Board of Education of CNY., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

William W. McLaughlin, Jr., respt., vs. Violetta McLaughlin, impleaded, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Gustave Cerf, applt., vs. U. S. Title Guaranty Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People ex rel. Henry F. Gillig, respt., vs. Thomas F. Hyland, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Star Finance Co., applt., vs. Patrick J. Hickey, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Star Finance Co., applt., v. Henry J. Entriken, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

John Richardson, Jr., respt., v. James Cremins et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People ex rel. Joseph B. Curran, applt., v. Henry R. M. Cook, as auditor, &c., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

F. William Stocker, Inc., applt., v. William E. Ficklen et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Demarest Lloyd, respt., v. William E. Sillverthorn, applt.—Order modified by limiting requirement for bill of particulars to matter called for in second paragraph of demand, and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant.

Wladyslaw Szumlansky, applt., v. Hudson Structural Steel Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People ex rel. James B. Kraynor, applt., v. Rhinelander Waldo, as Police Commr., &c., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People v. Daniel Lynch.—This motion must be re-served.

People v. Max Wishner.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted.

People ex rel. John Jennings v. Rhinelander Waldo, &c.—Motion to dismiss writ granted, without costs.

People ex rel. William H. Harford v. Rhinelander Waldo, &c.—Motion to dismiss writ granted, without costs.

C.N.Y. v. John Linson et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order.

Percy De M. Betts v. Emma M. Betts.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order.

Charles C. Murray, as rec'r, &c., v. Robert H. Simpson, indiv. and as ex'r, &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, without costs.

Same v. Same.—Motion to withdraw appeal denied, without costs.

People v. Adolph Keitel.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted.

John B. G. Rinehart, as rec'r, &c., v. Louis F. Delcamp, al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order.

Re Henry P. Dunham, decd.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs unless appellant comply with terms stated in order.

Maxwell Edgar v. Stuyvesant Fish.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs unless appellant comply with terms stated in order.

National Surety Co. v. Jules Brouchaud.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs.

Leon Levy, pltf., Nathaniel Rosenberg, recr., respt., v. Marie Wolfe et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs.

People v. Monaton Realty Investing Corp.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs.

Re Phillip Mechlowitz v. Frost, Palmer & Co.—Application granted; conditions upon which stay is to be granted to be determined upon settlement of order.

James C. McGuire & Co. v. H. G. Vogel Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Margaret A. Lynch v. Anna Murphy.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Louis Fontanella v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Mutual Life Insurance Co. v. Melvin Stephens et al.—Motion granted; question certified as stated in order.

Everett W. House et al. v. Frederick D. Clayton.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Clarence A. Strouse et al. v. Harry B. Schloss.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

George C. Van Tuyl, as Supt., &c., v. Annie N. Alexander, ex ors., &c., impleaded, &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

William Rupp v. Henry Steiner et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Jacob Rupp, an infant, v. Henry Steiner et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. Joseph E. Brady v. James C. Cropsey, &c.—Motion granted.

Henry Prince v. Ely J. Reiser.—Motion granted.

Herbert Vandyke v. James N. Webb, as surviving exr., &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. Mary C. Smedley v. William F. Schneider, &c.—Motion denied, without costs. Memorandum per curiam.

Sophie R. H. Levy, as excx., v. Commercial Trust Co. of N. Y.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. v. Hydrex Felt & Engineering Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Re Milton T. Loebl, an atty.—Motion granted.

DAY CALENDAR.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Davis, J. At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S. At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—McAvoy, J. At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. — Douglas‹Douglas—Phoenix Ingraham. Hebron‹Gints—Orson A. Raynor.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Curtis‹Jacobs—Wm. Klein. Rankin‹Octav Land Co.—Abraham Stern. Seaman Bank for Savings‹Bohling — Edward D. Dowling. Tighe v. Waters—John J. Freedman. Re Robertson—Francis S. McAvoy.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Evelyn de Cordova‹Louis Schlesinger — Isidor Fecher. Jonas Weil‹Jennie Katz—A. Welles Stumf. Mollie Hirshfeld‹Lillian V. Field—Philip A. Peyton, Jr. Dora Sprung‹Eva Hefter—Michael J. Villamena.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS.

Fannie Ronca, rspdt., v. Wendell & Evan Co., applt.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied on condition that appt. place the case on the Dec. calendar and be ready for argument when reached; otherwise, motion granted, with costs.

Giovanni C. Ronca, rspdt. v. Wendell & Evan Co., applt.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied on condition that appellant place the case on the Dec. calendar and be ready for argument when reached; otherwise, motion granted, with costs.

William J. Allgaier, rspdt., v. Cohen, Frank & Co. et al., applts.—Order modified and, as so modified, affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Albro J. Newton Co., applt., v. Henry Erickson et al., rspdt.—Order appealed from by plaintiff affirmed, with $10 costs.

Albro J. Newton Co., rspdt., v. Henry Erickson et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Robert McW. Barrow, applt., v. Constance Barrow, rspdt.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Louis Bossert & John Bossert, etc., rspdts., v. Frederick Duhy et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Louis Bossert & John Bossert, etc., applts., v. Frederick Duhy et al., rspdts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John Borg, rspdt., v. Tide Water Oil Co., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

Alice Brown, etc., rspdt., v. Pittsburgh Building Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

John Cannon, rspdt., v. James C. Fargo, etc., applt.—The judgment and order are reversed on the law and on the facts, and further trials cannot overcome plaintiff's original testimony as to his own knowledge and purpose. Final judgment is directed dismissing the complaint, with costs.

Charles Dusenberry, Jr., et al., rspdts., v. Sanamence Dev. Co. et al., applts., impleaded with Luther Garrett et al., defts.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the final award of costs.

Luke Eldert, rspdt., v. Cross-Country R. R. Co. et al., defts.; Sarah M. Streeter, applt.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Luke Eldert, rspdt., v. Cross-Country R. R. Co. et al., defts.; Samuel M. Meeker, & Milford B. Streeter, etc., applts.—Order and interlocutory judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to plead over within 20 days upon payment of such costs.

William H. Fitzpatrick, applt., v. C. N. Y., rspdt.—Judgment unanimously affirmed, with costs.

Hamilton Pipe Wks., Inc., rspdt., v. Roger A. Zeltmacher, applt.—Order of Sept. 25, 1914, modified so that it shall comply with the order of Sept. 14 and as so modified the order appealed from is affirmed, without costs.

Jennie Heyman and Ella Heyman, applts., v. Helen W. Biggs and The Sea Gate Ass'n., rpndts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Hector M. Hutchings et al., applts., v. N. Y., Bklyn. & Manhattan Beach RR. Co. and L. I. RR., rspdts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Re application for ancillary letters testamentary on the last will and testament of George W. Horton, deceased.—Decree of Surrogate's Ct. of Westchester Co. affirmed, with costs.

John O. Kalb, applt., v. John G. Mayer, rspdt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion for injunction granted, with $10 costs.

Mary Ludlam, rspdt., v. Clark Bloodgood, deft.; Henry A. Ludlam & ano., applts.—Order modified by reducing the amount of costs allowed from $25 to $10, and disbursements, and by striking out the award of execution in the following words: "and that she have execution therefor"; and as so modified such order is affirmed, without costs of this appeal.

Mary Ludlam, rspdt., v. Frederick H. Schumm & ano., defts.; Henry A. Ludlam & ano., applts.—Order modified by reducing the amount of costs from $25 to $10 and disbursements, and striking out the award of execution in the following words: "and that she have execution therefor"; and as so modified such order is affirmed, without costs of the appeal.

Daniel Mack, rspdt., v. Astoria Veneer Mill & Dock Co., applt.—Judgment and order of the County Ct. of Queens Co. reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event.

Eugene Mallon, rspdt., v. Richard H. Thomas, Inc., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Leonora Maslanka, &c., rspdt., v. Amer. Mfg. Co., applt.—The judgment and order are reversed and a new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Frank Meyerhoefer, rspdt., v. Bklyn. Heights RR., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

N. Y. Consolidated RR., rspdt., v. CNY, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

Maud Nosk, &c., rspdt., v. CNY, applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Matthew O'Brien, applt., v. C. I. & B. RR., rspdt.—Judgment unanimously affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Julia O'Connor, &c., rspdt., v. Fuller & O'Connor Const. Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and a new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Phoenix Hermetic Co., applt., v. Filtrine Mfg. Co. and George Kreuper, rspdts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event, unless within twenty days after entry of this order defendants stipulate to reduce the recovers on the counterclaim of $2,500. in which event the judgment as so modified and the order are affirmed, without costs.

People ex rel. Charles Deutermann, applt., v. William J. Doyal, rspdt.—Order affirmed.

People ex rel. Adolph F. Pape, applt., v. Bd. of Education, rspdt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Embory B. Bemington, rspdt., v. Shults Bread Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Louis V. Sterling, applt., v. Roscoe S. Peale, rspdt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Debora Van Ness, applt., v. Rastus S. Ransom and Wallace Macfarlane, &c., rspdt. —Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Samuel T. Williams and Arthur H. White, applts., v. Peter Keeler Bldg. Co. et al., defts.; In re Joseph A. Seidman, attorney, 23; Anne R. Williams, assignee-rspdt.—The appeal from the order of Sept. 29 is dismissed, without costs. No opinion.

DAY CALENDAR.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I., Benedict, J.; motions; no day calendar. Part II., Kelly, J.; ex parte business at 10 A. M. Part III., Kapper, J.; trials; no day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—Roy, J. No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

No day calendar.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Doty‹Schreiber—George B. Hayes. Germania Fire Ins Co‹Bannon—Louise O. Van Doren. Hyman‹Burke, (3 cases)—John H. Rogan. Rodgiff‹Burke—John H. Rogan. Squire‹Galiani—John J. O'Brien. Buckley‹Jhon—James C. Brady.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Charles H. McBride‹Charles Ringelstein—Leo F. McDermott.

RESORTS.

UNUSUAL NOVEMBER WEATHER

Atlantic City

Usually the month of November is charming and attractive, but this year Atlantic City has been favored with unusually charming, Spring-like weather. Bright sunshine and mild, invigorating breezes from the Gulf Stream allow Atlantic City to offer unsurpassed conditions for all outdoor sports and recreation. The Boardwalk resembles early Spring with its vast throng of visitors from all sections of the States. The Piers, Theatres and other famous attractions are offering excellent entertaining features.

The Leading Houses

Furnish full information, rates, etc., on application.

Hotel Dennis. American Plan. Open Entire Year. Walter J. Buzby.

Hotel Strand. Always Open. F. B. Off and H. C. Edwards.

The Shelburne. European Plan. J. Welkel, Mgr.

The Holmhurst. Open All Year. Henry Darnell.

Marlborough-Blenheim Both American and European Plans. Josiah White & Sons Company

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Hotel Chelsea. In the fashionable Chelsea Section. Open All Year. J. B. Thompson & Co.

Galen Hall Hotel and Sanatorium. F. L. Young, Mgr.

Seaside House. Open All Year. F. P. Cook's Sons.

The Pennhurst. Open All Year. Wm. R. Hood.

Only three hours from New York City via Central Railroad of New Jersey or Pennsylvania Railroad. Consult local ticket agents for further information.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL—COTTAGES on the Beach Atlantic City. OPEN ALL THE YEAR. CAPACITY 600. NEW ARBOR DANSANT. A Delightful Place to spend the Fall and Winter Months.

ALAMAC HOTEL

Ocean front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely fireproof. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Lats-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK, LATZ & CO. The only hotel having its own ocean pier for free use of guests.

Hotel RUDOLF

On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra; tennis. RESERVATIONS NOW BEING MADE FOR CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY WEEK.

CHALFONTE

Atlantic City, New Jersey. THE LEEDS COMPANY.

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THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. OCEAN VIEW. Greatly improved. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, &c. Special —$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

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VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y. 9th season; 45 min. to 42d St., on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns; 500 ft. elevation; 20 min. from station; own dairy and vegetable garden; rates $8 and up. Booklet.

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Providing the acme of comfort with most attractive surroundings. Thorough appointments and service. Superior orchestral concerts and teas.

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A. J. MURPHY, Mgr. C. V. MURPHY, Asst. Mgr.

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A highly attractive and healthful resort for Fall and Winter sojourn.

An abundance of lake-side walks and drives.

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Side Residence Traded for New Rochelle Property —Worthington Estate Sells Parcel at Irvington-on-the-Hudson—Property Sold in Foreclosure Proceedings Goes to the Plaintiffs.

The realty market produced little of interest yesterday. In the auction room several Manhattan parcels were offered, practically all going to the plaintiffs. Among them was the six-story apartment house at 140 Claremont Avenue, on plot 75 by 115.3 feet, north of 122d Street. It was bought by William J. Casey, a party in interest, for $131,000. The sale was the result of a foreclosure action brought by Max Mandel against Eva Trop and others to recover a judgment of $12,721 and taxes amounting to $1,500. Joseph P. Day was the auctioneer.

Samuel Marx sold a five-story tenement at 93 Clinton Street under foreclosure to recover a judgment which, with taxes, amounted to about $25,000. It was bought by the Karl M. Wallach estate for $29,850. The building covers a plot 25 by 100 feet.

West Side Residence Traded.

A trade involving properties valued at $47,000 was reported yesterday by O'Connor & McCann, who sold for C. E. Maltby his residence in Lyncroft, New Rochelle, with an acre of ground.

The buyer, Edward F. Rush, gave in part payment the private dwelling at 614 West 138th Street, Manhattan, held at $20,000.

Brooklyn.

At Mapleton Park the Alco Building Company has sold the following six one-family brick dwellings, each on a lot 24 by 100, to Peter Deschamps, 2,064 Sixty-sixth Street; to Margaret T. Teske, 2,083 Sixty-sixth Street; to S. Shapiro, 2,144 Sixty-seventh Street; to Sophie Mayer, 1,930 Sixty-fifth Street; to F. Klotz, 1,980 Sixty-fifth Street, and to Frederick Main, 2,057 Sixty-sixth Street.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. sold for E. R. Norwood to an investor the one-family cottage 7,710 Thirteenth Avenue.

Long Island.

Builders have purchased from the Rockaway Park Realty Company a plot, 100 by 141 feet, on the southeast corner of Second and Washington Avenues, Rockaway Park. In exchange the buyers gave a plot of five lots on Fifth Avenue. Several two-story cottages will be erected on the Second Avenue property.

The Lewis H. May Company resold for Morris Asinof two lots on the east side of Beach Avenue, Edgemere, to a client, who will erect a two-and-a-half-story brick bungalow for occupancy.

New Jersey.

Hughes & Whitby have sold for cash the business property situated at the northwest corner of Orange Road and Cedar Avenue, Montclair, for the Bedford Company, B. F. Hurd, President, of Newark, to Lawrence Johnson. The property will shortly be improved with a business building.

Worthington Estate Sells Parcel.

Nichols & Hobbie have sold for the heirs of the Worthington Estate at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, the southerly cottage and grounds of the several parcels on Broadway, to D. O'Neill. The property was sold subject to a lease, expiring May 1, 1916.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased, furnished, for Mrs. W. Adams to Mrs. Warren S. Crane, the four-story and basement dwelling, 20 by 100, at 114 East Thirtieth Street.

Seton Henry and Douglas Gibbons, in conjunction with Worthington Whitehouse, have leased for Judson S. Todd his new American basement dwelling, No. 23 East Seventy-third Street, for the Winter, furnished, to Charles E. F. McCann.

Sale of L. I. City Lots.

Bryan L. Kennelly will sell at public auction this afternoon, in a special salesroom on Fitting Street, Long Island City, thirty lots opposite this special salesroom, and immediately adjoining the Bliss and Carolin Street Subway Station, of the new Dual Rapid Transit System on Queens Boulevard. The lots are in the blocks bounded by Greenpoint Avenue, Queens Boulevard, Gorman Avenue, Bliss Street, Carolin Street, and Nott Avenue.

East Side Building Leased.

James Kyle & Sons have leased for Mr. Phyfe for a term of years the building 147 East Fortieth Street. Extensive alterations are to be made.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Claremont Av, 140, e s, 300 ft n of 122d St, 75x115.8x75.3x121.2, six-story apartment house; Max Mandel against Eva Trop et al.; A. A. Silberberg, attorney; C. B. McIlvin, referee; due, $12,721.02; taxes, &c., $1,500; to William J. Casey, a party in interest, for $131,000.

99th St, 70 West, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 23x100.11, five-story flat and stores; A. C. Cochran against Anna Galland et al.; S. T. Carter, Jr., attorney; P. B. Olney, Jr., referee; due, $20,038.27; taxes, &c., $422.80; to the plaintiff, for $19,100.

87th St, 207-209 West, n s, 162.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 62.6x100.8, two five-story flats; withdrawn.

Lexington Av, 1,491-1,493, n e corner of 96th St, 100.11x26, five-story flat and stores; S. A. Jefferson against A. J. Adams et al.; Hart & T., attorneys; J. D. Kelly, referee; due, $48,501.29; taxes, &c., $1,515.78; to the plaintiff, for $30,000.

Grand St, 137-139, s s, 50 ft e of Crosby St, 35.11x80, seven-story loft building; New York Trust Co. against Michael Weelandt, Sr., et al.; M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, attorneys; W. P. Schoen, referee; due, $54,739; taxes, &c., $1,563.40; to the plaintiff, for $60,000.

12th St, 623 East, n s, 203 ft e of Avenue B, 25x103.3, six-story tenement and stores; L. G. Ramersley against Joseph Pino et al.; Action 1, Emmet & P., attorneys; J. A. Donegan, referee; due, $50,209.58; taxes, &c., $1,805.54; to the plaintiff, for $25,000.

12th St, 625 East, n s, 318 ft e of Avenue B, 25x103.3, six-story tenement and stores; same against same; Action 2; same attorneys; same referee; due, $30,199.58; taxes, &c., $1,831.21; to the plaintiff, for $25,000.

Park Av, 1,741, n e corner of 121st St., (No. 101.) 20.11x75, four-story tenement and store; United States Trust Co., trustee, against A. C. Larney et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; F. Donnelly, jr., due, $15,637.52; taxes, &c., $173.46; to the plaintiff, for $16,150.

By Samuel Marx.

Clinton St, 93, w s, 175 ft e of Rivington St, 25x100; five-story tenement and stores; F. M. Tichenor et al., admrs., against Lena Koransky et al.; Appell & T., attorneys; F. R. Rich, referee; due, $19,033.56; taxes, &c., $5,078.33; to Karl M. Wallach estate, for $29,850.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Beck St, 822, e s, 136.11 ft n of Longwood Av, 37.3x100, four-story flat; Isidore Kassel et al. against Beck Street Realty Co. et al.; Willard Schwartz, attorney; G. B. Roe, referee; due, $1,806.27; taxes, &c., $478.94; subject to first mortgage of $18,000; to the plaintiff, for $19,142.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 27.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, s e corner of 87th St, 16.8x81; Frances Riley et al. to Mary Riley, 356 West 145th St, (mtg $10,000.) Nov. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, n w corner 115th St, 100.11x 125; Paterno Brothers to Regnor Realty Corporation, 601 W. 115th St; (mtg $580,000.) Nov. 24; attorneys, Davis, S. & S.....$100

CLAREMONT AV, w s, 416.6 ft s of 119th St, 84x100; Paterno Brothers to Sophomore Realty Corporation, 601 W. 115th St, (mtg $240,000.) Nov. 24; attorneys, Davis, S. & S. 55 Liberty St.....$100

HENRY ST, 29, n s, 174.10 ft e of Catharine St, 25x100; Sarah Schneiderman to Rachel Klausner, 29 Henry St, (mtg $25,000.) Nov. 18.....$1

HUDSON ST, 494-96, e s, 82.5 ft s of Christopher St, runs n 43 x e 81.6 x n e 20.6 x n w 6.5 x n e 4.6 x s e 3 x n e 12.7 x e 33.5 to w s of Bedford St (107-115) x s 78.6 x w 62.7 x n w 62.7 x n w 87 to beginning; Mark S. Reardon, 3d, to Utility Realty Co. 30 East 42d St, (mtg $40,000,) C. A. G., Nov. 27; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

LISPENARD ST, n s, 189.11 ft w of Broadway, 25.1x92.3; City Real Estate Co. to Crescent Star Realty Co., 211 East 55th St, (mtg $26,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

MADISON AV, e s, 20.11 ft n of 122d St, 20x100; John Davis, referee, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Nov. 27.....$12,000

MANGIN ST, 29, w s, 150 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Graham Siegel Co. to Sarah Barfiel, 1,741 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, B & S, all liens, Sept. 26; attorney, Abraham Rockmore, 256 Court St, Brooklyn.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Sarah Barfiel to Blake Miller Co., Inc., 118 Cleveland St, Brooklyn, (mtg $21,150, all liens, Nov. 25; attorney, same as above.....$100

PARK AV, e s, 25.2 ft s of 82d St, 77.11x00; Akron Building Co. to Esthold Realty Co., Inc., 119 West 40th St, all liens, Nov. 25; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$1

PLEASANT AV, n w corner of 123d St, 100.11x87.11; Louis Steckler, referee, to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, Nov. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$16,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 435, s e corner 116th St, —x103.1x65.11x—; Paterno Brothers to Colosseum Realty Corporation, 601 W. 115th St, (mtg $250,000.) Nov. 24; attorneys, Davis, S. & S. 55 Liberty St.....$100

WEST END AV, s e corner of 86th St, 102.2x100x irregular; Mary A. Ryan to Montbasin Realty Co., 107 Chambers St, (mtg $505,000,) Nov. 23; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

WEST END AV, 625, w s, 50 ft n of 90th St, 25.11x84x irregular; Annie H. Bauerdorf to Walter J. Bauerdorf, premises, B & S, all liens, Nov. 28; attorneys, Deyo & Bauerdorf, 111 Broadway.....$100

WEST END AV, 625, same property; Walter J. Bauerdorf to Annie H. Bauerdorf, premises, all liens, Nov. 27; attorneys, same.....$100

WOOSTER ST, e s, 100 ft n of Spring St, 20x100; City Real Estate Co. to Crescent-Star Realty Co., 211 East 55th St, May 11, (mtg $45,500;); attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

YORK AV, w s, 49.5 ft s of 84th St, 49.5x100; Anna A. Snidicy, executor and trustee, Estate of James Gridley, 35 West 30th St, Nov. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$250,000

77TH AV, 2,062 to 2,070, n w corner of 123d St, 201 to 215 West, 100x200; People's Vaudeville Co. to Sadie H. Jacobs, 877 Whitlock Av, Nov. 21; attorney, E. J. Ludvigh, 31 Nassau St.....$1

197TH ST, 272 West, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 20x121.2; also lot on east in rear, 8.4x27.6; Mary A. McBride to Florence A. Glendinning and another of White Plains, N. Y., all title, Nov. 27; attorney, Charles Welsh, 256 Broadway.....$1

222D ST, s s, 220 ft w of 1st Av, 25x97.6; Elizabeth Devanney to Eugene E. Cahill, 745 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, (mtg $6,500.) Nov. 23; attorneys, R. & E. J. Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$1

30TH ST, 29 to 33 West, n s, 430 ft w of 5th Av, 70x98.9; Florence C. Gilbert et al. to Trinity Realty and Construction Co., (mtg $139,000,) Nov. 20; attorney, R. P. Lydon, 33 Nassau St.....$1

44TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Mary A. Xavier et al to Martin P. Lodge, 310 West 136th St, Nov. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

46TH ST, n s, 348 ft e of 6th Av, 22x100.5; Benjamin H. Howell, individually and as executor, to Augusta A. Howell, Ridgewood, N. J., Nov. 25; attorney, Walter J. Vreeland, 129 Front St.....$72,000

49TH ST, 356 West, s s, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Bernhard E. and Christopher Von Glahn to Von Glahn Realty Corporation, 83 Thomas St, (mtg $20,000,) Nov. 23; attorney, Charles Brandt, Jr., 99 Nassau St.....$1

49TH ST, 220-22 West, s s, 360 ft e of 8th Av, 40x100.5; Lowell Realty Co. to Andrew Dale Construction Co., 505 5th Av, (mtg $120,000,) Nov. 27; attorney, Edgar A. Levy, 505 5th Av.....$12,000

49TH ST, 315 West, s s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Bernhard E. Von Glahn and another to Von Glahn Realty Corporation, 83 Thomas St, (mtg $21,000,) Nov. 23; attorney, Charles Brandt, Jr., 99 Nassau St.....$1

57TH ST, 25 West, n s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Biltmore-Blenheim Co. to Napoleon Levy et al, 18 West 72d St, Nov. 24; attorney, A. J. Talley, 165 Broadway.....$100

57TH ST, 105 West, n s, 104.2 ft e of 7th Av, 20.10x100.5; Corinne de B. Moore, wife of John C. Moore, to Louis H. Chalif, 7 West 42d St, Nov. 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

72D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 50x102.2; Seventy-second Street Amusement Corporation to Ash Realty Co., 1,509 1st Av, (mtg $22,000.) Nov. 25; attorney, Joseph Hlavac, Jr., 1,509 1st Av.....$1

76TH ST, s w corner of Lexington Av, 80x 17.2; Henry Goodkind to Hannah Schwab, 716 Bedford Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $21,000.) Nov. 20; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St.....$100

76TH ST, 158 West, s s, 241.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20.10x102.2;

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The gulf storm has increased in severity on the Mississippi and extreme northwest Florida coasts. At Pensacola a fifty-two-mile gale from the East was blowing at 8 P. M. Friday and the high wind was accompanied by a tide two feet higher than ordinary. In New Orleans the wind reached a velocity of thirty-eight miles from the northeast. The storm is evidently of very small diameter, and has barely passed inland between New Orleans and Mobile.

Rain continues in Texas and has extended into the East Gulf States, Western Tennessee, and Arkansas. Rain has also fallen in the Pacific Coast States, due to a vigorous depression central Friday night over Washington.

It is considerably colder in the lake region, New England, and the Upper Ohio Valley, and thence to Colorado.

Winds along the north Atlantic Coast will be fresh north to northeast Saturday and Sunday; middle Atlantic Coast, fresh northeast; south Atlantic Coast, moderate east to southeast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Fair Saturday; Sunday cloudy, probably rain.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy and colder Saturday, probably rain; Sunday rain

Western New York and Northern New England—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	36	50	4 P. M.	38	52
6 A. M.	33	49	6 P. M.	38	49
9 A. M.	34	50	9 P. M.	38	44
12 M.	36	50	11 P. M.	36	42

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 50; for the corresponding date last year it was 36; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 40.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 50; at 8 P. M. it was 47. Maximum temperature, 50 degrees, at 12:30 P. M.; minimum, 42 degrees, at 10 P. M. Humidity, 64 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 56 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.92 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.23 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:22—15 E. Kingsbridge Rd.; H. W. Singhi. Slight
3:30—20 W. 131 St.; W. R. Lewis.....Slight
3:50—172-174 Manhattan St.; Hyman Mukas $1,000
7:50—Canal E and Bowery; elevated structure; I. R. T.....Slight
10:50—882 6 Av.; Masonic Order.....None
11:30—1,285 Southern Blvd.; M. Feldman.Slight
P. M.
12:01—152 E. 27 St.; Alex. Marshall.....$3
12:22—15 E. 108 St.; Simon Hack.....None
3:00—223 St. and East Chester Rd.; not given .....None
3:40—228 Mt. Hope Pl.; Jacob Baulsen..None
4:30—35 W. 107 St.; Matilda Sohst.....Slight
5:00—480 St. Paul's Pl.; David Graff.....$300
5:00—Boston and Williamsbridge Rds.; not given .....None
5:00—Nelson Av. near Featherbed Lane; not given .....None
5:20—12 South St.; Edward Philip.....$10
5:30—309 E. 75 St.; not given.....Slight
5:35—70 University Pl.; Co-operative Raincoat Co.....Not given
5:40—1,049 Westchester Av.; not given..None
5:45—401 W. 111 St.; Hugh Skelly.....None
5:45—1,049 Westchester Av.; not given.Slight
6:50—Saw Mill Lane and Williamsbridge Rd.....Slight
7:00—Boston Post Rd. and Williamsbridge Rd.; not given.....Slight
7:35—Waterbury and Ft. Schuyler Avs.; St. Raymond Cemetery.....Slight
8:07—235 Mercer St.; Singer, Ratener & Co.....$1,000
8:10—172 St. and Nelson Av.; D. S. C..Slight
10:20—191 Orchard St.; Rosie Haltman.Slight
10:50—741 Melrose Av.; Sheele & Widicke.$50
11:40—364 Canal St.; Fashion Raincoat Co.$1,000

EDUCATION NOTES.

A class in physiology and hygiene will be opened on Monday in the New York Evening High School for Men, De Witt Clinton High School building, Tenth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The class will be in session four nights a week from 8 to 10. Successful students may take the Regents' examination for counts if they so desire. Applicants will be registered any day next week.

Ora Bush has been appointed as a library assistant in Hunter College at $700 a year.

The Board of Education has adopted President Churchill's suggestion that the Chairman of the Elementary, High, Vocational, and Special School Committees and of the Finance Committee be designated as a special committee to consider the question of economy in the public school system.

Thomas F. Mulvey, attendance officer, has been found guilty of neglect of duty and been fined fifteen days' pay.

A two-unit school on a vocational plan has been authorized for P. S. 1, Richmond.

Edward C. Chickering of the Jamaica High School has been attending the meeting of the State Teachers' Association at Albany, N. Y., without loss of pay.

Permission has been granted to Mary E. Hall, a library assistant in the Girls' High School, to be absent from duty without loss of pay on Nov. 30 and Dec. 1 and 2 for the purpose of addressing the students of the Universities of Michigan and Illinois on the development of high school libraries.

Miss Mabel F. Spinney has been appointed as a member of the Local School Board of Dist. 9, Manhattan, in place of Mrs. Ernest Poole, whose term of office has expired.

Thekla Pick has been appointed as a teacher of German in the elementary schools.

Alma W. Campbell has been appointed as model teacher in the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

DISCH, PETER, (Nov. 12;) realty, $8,500; personalty, over $10,000; to Mrs. Josephine Dissy, house and lot at 2 752 E. 27th St., Sheepshead Bay, and $3,000; Gustav Disch, Raymond Lesher, and Gladys Disch, articles of jewelry; residue to Amalia Disch.

MAYER, JOSEPH, (Nov. 14;) Personalty, over $10,000; widow, Sarah, $10,000; to daughters, Pauline, Bertha, and Flora, $2,000 each; to son, Simon, $2,000 on condition he pays mother amounts due her on notes; Seymour, Monroe, and Rosalind Seller, Beasie Lowenstein, Pearl Russek, $500 each; to widow, moneys due from Levy Lodge, No. 5, Improved Order of Free Sons of Israel, and all jewelry, furniture, &c.; residue to son, David.

SAUER, Frederick H., (Nov. 21;) personalty, over $5,000; all to widow, Lena.

YACOB, JULIUS, (no petition;) all to widow, Gizella.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

KRAUSS, WILLIAM, (June 26;) net estate, $4,232; bank, $4,960.

JUDGE, FRANCIS W., (March 12;) net estate, $10,477; equity in 479 Herkimer St., $1,076; bank, $2,288; books, $217; stocks and bonds, $8,501.

NORRIS, CARRIE MILLS PECK, (Sept. 21, 1913;) net estate, $17,799; equity in real estate in Flushing, L. I., $12,500; bank, $645; mortg. on 706 Belmont Av., Bklyn., $2,250; mortg. on 1,683 61 St., Bklyn., $2,000; Davis Coby, mortg. on Jamaica, L. I., property, $2,400; mortg on property on Linden St., Queens, $1,000; stocks and bonds, $5,502.

REED, JOHN Q., (supplemental report.)

VILECH, MARIE F., (April 28;) net estate, $28,828; 145 E. 119 St., $22,500; bank, $1,881; other properties, $1,405.

VALIEANT, ALONZO B., (supplemental report.)

VREDENBURGH, J. TROWBRIDGE, (Jan. 27;) net estate, $2,852; bank, $934; mortg. on Daniel Cleves's premises, Pleasantville, N. Y., $2,500; other properties, $1,350.

WISE, NATHAN, (supplemental report.)

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company.

All creditors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company are hereby notified that the District Court of the United States, Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, in the cause wherein Bankers Trust Co. is plaintiff and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co. is defendant, numbered in Equity No. 42, on the second day of November, 1914, ordered that:

"All persons, firms or corporations having claims or demands against the defendant, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, other than those secured by mortgage or conditional sale duly filed or recorded, are required, on or before the first day of January, 1915, under penalty of thereafter having said claims disallowed in the discretion of the court to file the same with Judson Harmon and Rufus B. Smith, Receivers herein, which said claims or demands shall be supported by affidavit and shall set out the amount and nature of any security or lien held by the claimant or to which the claimant is entitled, and also any claim to preference in payment from the assets in the hands of the Receivers or the earnings therefrom in priority to the bonds secured by the mortgage to the plaintiff, Bankers Trust Company, of New York, bearing date July 1, 1909, and known as defendant's First and Refunding Mortgage, or to any other creditors of the defendant."

Pursuant to the above, claims should be filed with the undersigned Receivers at the following address:

JUDSON HARMON,
RUFUS B. SMITH,
Receivers of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co.
66 Carew Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
November 2, 1914.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Sergt. promoted to Lt., to take effect 4 P. M., Nov. 25: J. W. Lawson, 89, to 32 Prect.

Retired, to take effect 12 P. M., Nov. 25: Patrol. Anthony Monaghan, 174, at $700 a yr.; appointed April 25, 1889.

Transfers, to take effect 4 P. M., Nov. 28: Lts. to 21, from 23, Jas. Keane, H. J. Callahan, and G. W. Stevenson; to 25 from 29, J. F. Bracken, Henry Ebert, and F. W. Blohm; Sergts., to 23 from 25, J. J. Cogan, Henry Kenyon, and R. B. Watt; to 23 from 21, F. F. Gunn, Jas. Keenan, and J. T. Tiernan; Bicycle Patrol, W. W. Dodd, A. T. Rohloff, and L. J. Anderson, 27S, assigned to duty at booth, Rosedale Avenue and Conduit Line, Rosedale; Patrol, G. C. Duerholz, to 4th Insp. Dist., from 63; to take effect 8 A. M., Nov. 25, T. J. Connell, to 7th Insp. Dist. from 63, assigned to clerical duty; to take effect 4 P. M., Nov. 25, B. J. McQuade, to Det. Bu. from 146, designated as Act. Dept. Sergt. assigned to duty in Special Squad 2; to take effect 6 P. M., Nov. 25, William Bedell, to 7 from 80, Harry C. Smith, to 80 from 7; to take effect 8 A. M., Nov. 30, to Det. Bu., from prects. indicated, designated as Act. Det. Sergts., J. A. Golden, 4; T. J. Martin, 18; James Dalton, 39; C. L. Manning, 43; J. L. Massie, Jr., 68; Andrew Meaill, 16; Pr. T. McCafferty, 33; A. J. Dillon, 43; John Glba, 63; Harry Morton, 152. Mutual, to take effect 4 P. M., Nov. 28: J. J. Higginson, to 42 from 276; C. W. Morgan, to 276 from 42.

Temporary assignments: Inspector Henry Cohen, 11th Insp. Dist., to command 17th Insp. Dist., in addition to his own, for 2 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 27. Capt. W. A. Coleman, 281, to command 12th Insp. Dist. for 2 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 27. Lts. Thomas Conboy, 33, to 17th Insp. Dist., for 30 days, from 4 P. M., Dec. 3; John McMullen, 35, to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 30. Sergts. J. F. McGrath, 81, to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 30. Patrol. Bernard Schulz, 5, to 1st Insp. Dist., for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 26; C. F. Hay, 10, to 12, for clerical duty, from 8 A. M., Nov. 30, to 4 P. M., Jan. 7, 1915; H. A. Isherwood, 12, to Training School, for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 2; J. M. Gallagher, 156, to 17th Insp. Dist., for clerical duty, for 14 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 4; Peter De Young, Traf. Div. A, to Bureau of Telegraph, for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 26. To Det. Bu., from commands indicated, for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 30: Louis Barbieri, 103; Richard Golding, 37; C. P. Lander, 162; David Gordon, 18; C. E. Savage, 162; J. L. Dawson, C. O.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol. Archibald Gamble, 40, and S. F. Mazurkiewicz, 147, to Det. Bu., from 8 A. M., Nov. 29.

Leaves, with pay: Inspector T. J. Kelly, 12 Insp. Dist., 2 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 27, to be deducted from vacation; W. F. Day, 40, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Nov. 26, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Lts. A. L. Duffy, 149, from 4 P. M., Nov. 26; F. F. Kerr, 171, 1 day, from 9 A. M., Nov. 25; Patrol. Joseph Patterson, 12, 1 day, from 12 P. M., Nov. 28; Dominick Caropreso, 15, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Nov. 29; Frederick Kohler, 22, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Nov. 26; R. A. Farrell, 26, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Nov. 29; Albert McDonnell, 28, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Nov. 29; Jas. Kent, 32, 8 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 26; Thos. Leonard, 53, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Nov. 26; M. E. Brudern, 36, 1 day from 8 P. M., Nov. 28; T. C. Trainor, 69, 2 days, from 12 P. M., Nov. 28; W. T. Gleseberg, Trat. Div. A, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Nov. 27; G. M. Blessman, 172, 1 day, from noon Nov. 28; John Reinig, 277, 1 day, from 4 A. M., Nov. 25.

Sick leave granted: Lt. E. J. Armstrong, Det Bu., 30 days, from 3 A. M., Nov. 30.

Reinstated to duty: Patrol. Thos. Smith, 22, to take effect 11:44 A. M., Nov. 25.

Suspended from duty: Lt. B. F. Ashley, 15, to take effect 7:38 P. M., Nov. 25; Patrol. Thos. Smith, 22, to take effect 11:40 A. M., Nov. 25; J. Brennan, 43, to take effect 6:27 P. M., Nov. 25.

Resignation accepted: Prob. Patrol. J. A. Green, 160, to take effect 12 P. M., Nov. 25.

Amendments: So much of Paragraph 2, S. O. 277, C. S., as transfers Patrol. Edward Hogarty, to Traf. Div. A, is amended to read: From 154 Prect.; so much of Paragraph 2, S. O. 277, C. S., as transfers Patrol. J. J. McManus, to Det. Bu., is amended to read: From 68 Prect.

Fire Department.

Dismissed from the department: Jno. F. Logan, Eng. 269, convicted in Kings County courts of receiving stolen goods; Dan'l J. Callahan, H. & L. 12, absent without leave.

Penalties imposed: J. J. McLinden, H. & L. 108, absent without leave; 3 leaves withheld; disobedience of orders, 3 leaves withheld; Andrew F. Crowley, H. & L. 108; neglect of duty; one leave withheld; F. I. Farthing, Jr., Eng. 263, neglect of duty; reprimanded; F. W. Green, H. & L. 1, 3 charges of absent without leave, 7 leaves withheld for each charge; J. J. McFall, Eng. 49, using disrespectful language to a superior officer, 5 leaves withheld; J. J. Tierney, Eng. 66, absent without leave, 7 leaves withheld; Adolph L. Banzer, H. & L. 21, altercation, one leave withheld; dispensing with uniform without permission; reprimanded; F. X. Shields, H. & L. 21, altercation, 7 leaves withheld; A. G. Brown, H. & L. 40, 2 charges, conduct prejudicial to good order, absent without leave, 21 leaves withheld; M. X. Sullivan, H. & L. 40, conduct prejudicial to good order; 5 leaves withheld; violation Sect. 135 of rules, 7 leaves withheld and ordered transferred; Jas. Dempsey, H. & L. 40; violation of Sect. 135 of rules, 7 leaves withheld and ordered transferred; Wm. Vandebeck, H. & L. 40, violation Sect. 135 of rules; 7 leaves withheld and ordered transferred.

David Ericson, Eng. 233, fined $5 for loss of coat badge.

Charges dismissed: Robt. W. Grant, Eng. 23, reckless driving; Geo. E. Walker, H. & L. 40, violation sec. 135 of Rules; John F. Haywood, H. & L. 45, charged in compliance of Par. III., Gen. Orders 53, Sept. 30, 1912; Daniel J. Callahan, H. & L. 12, conduct unbecoming an officer and absent without leave.

Transfers, to take effect at 8 A. M., Nov. 28: Lts. M. X. Sullivan, H. & L. 40, to H. & L. 76; Wm. Vanderbeck, H. & L. 40, to H. & L. 79; Jas. Dempsey, H. & L. 40, to H. & L. 77; J. J. Hannigan, H. & L. 42 to H. & L. 40; W. J. Luse, H. & L. 76, to Eng. 72.

Leaves, without pay: Grover A. Froese, H. & L. 77, 12 hours, from 8 P. M., Dec. 1; Francis Parks, H. & L. 35, 24 hours, from 8 A. M., Nov. 30.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Capt. G. F. Jenks, O. D., detailed as a Major in O. D., to complete four years detail there.

Capt. B. D. Moody, Q. M. C., detailed a Major in O. D. He will go to Watertown, Arsenal, Mass., for duty.

The Examining Board at Ft. Monroe, Va., for officers of C. A. C., for promotion, appointed Dec. 29, 1913, is dissolved.

A board to meet at Ft. Monroe, Va., for examination of Captains of C. A. C. for promotion: Majs. W. R. Smith, J. M. Williams, and G. A. Nugent of C. A. C.; Capts. W. M. Smart and H. C. Pillsbury, M. C.

Navy Orders.

Comdr. W. D. MacDougall, the Mayflower, to War College, Newport, R. I.

Lt. Comdr. D. W. Knox, to office of Naval Intelligence; H. H. Royall, Great Lakes, Ill., to rectg. station, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. W. Cole, Great Lakes, Ill.; R. L. Berry, Naval Academy, to command the Mayflower, and L. A. Cotten, Naval Attache, Tokyo, to temp. duty Navy Dept.

Lt. B. A. Long, the Delaware, to Flag Secretary, Atlantic Fleet.

J. G. Lts. R. S. Galloway, the Kearsarge, to the Des Moines; G. McCourts, aid on staff Comdr.-in-Chef Atlantic Fleet, to treatment, Naval Hospital, New York; T. A. Thompson, aid on staff Comdr. 2d Div. Atlantic Fleet, to naval gun factory, Washn., D. C., and E. D. McCormick, placed on retired list.

Ensigns D. Pennington, Naval Coal Depot., Bradford, R. I., to the Panther; J. L. Hall, the Hannibal, to the Utah, and T. L. Shannon, the Louisiana, to temp. duty recvg. ship at Norfolk, Va.

Asst. Surg. C. F. Charlton, resignation accepted.

Ch. Bosn. J. Danner, Boston Yard, to charge Naval Coal Depot, Bradford, R. I.

Ch. Gun. C. E. Jaffe, to retired list.

Ch. Carp. P. Treutelin, to Boston Yard.

Capt. M. H. Signor, retired, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., on Nov. 24.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Utah, McCall, Fanning, Jenkins, Beale, Jouett, Jarvis, New York, Arkansas, Delaware, Vermont, New Jersey, Georgia, Nebraska, and New Hampshire, at Hampton Roads; Rainbow, at Mare Island; Saturn, at Tiburon; Chattanooga, at La Paz; North Dakota, Tulip, and Birmingham, at Norfolk Yard, and the Albany, at San Diego.

Sailed: Vulcan, Scio, Asia Minor, for Beirut, Asia Minor; Buffalo, Manzanillo for Acapulco; Nanshan, La Paz for San Francisco; Yorktown, La Paz for Topolobampo, and the Caesar, Charleston for Norfolk and Washington.

The flag of the Comdr.-in-Chief, Pacific fleet, transferred from the West Virginia to the San Diego.

The cruiser squadron, Atlantic fleet, has been reorganized as follows: Washington, (flagship;) Tennessee, North Carolina, Montana, Des Moines, Tacoma, Petrel, Castine, Marietta, Machias, Wheeling, Sacramento, Nashville, San Francisco, and Chester.

Revenue Cutter Orders.

Capt. J. G. Berry, the Tuscarora, on relief, to duty with Life Saving Service.

Capt. F. B. Reed, Life Saving Service, on relief, to the McCulloch, and 30 days' leave en route.

1st Lts. R. E. Wright, Engineers, the Wissahickon, to Yamacraw, and 10 days' leave en route; J. L. Bryan, the Tuscarora, to the Miami, and 30 days' leave en route; W. T. Stromberg, the Windom, to the Tuscarora; W. H. Shea, the Tuscarora, on relief, to the Deer; G. E. Wilcox, the Androscoggin, to the Windom, and J. H. Crozier, 7 days ext'n of leave en route to the Winona.

2d Lts. Le Roy Reinburg, the Itasca, to the Woodbury, and leave until Nov. 30, and Roy Bine, from supervisor of anchorages, Chicago, Dec. 1, to the Itasca, and 14 days' leave en route

3d Lt. L. V. Kielhorn, the Yamacraw, to the Pamlico for engineering duty.

Const'r J. Q. Walton and 1st Lt. H. H. Wolf, to New York in connection inspection of material for revenue cutters Nos. 26 and 27.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Women's Civil Service League is organizing a class for temporary clerk, for which applications will open early in December. The class will meet, every Friday evening from 8 to 10 o'clock at the Manhattan Evening Recreation Centre, 209 East Twenty-third Street, Manhattan. Those interested may call there.

The eligible list for fingerprint expert has been canceled. A new examination will be held as soon as practicable.

It has been decided to give upon application of any candidate his average rating on each question.

The mental examination for asphalt steam engineer will be held on Dec. 8, and for nurse on Dec. 14.

The commission has reopened the receipt of applications for Superintendent of municipal lodging house, supervising inspector, Superintendent of municipal employment agency, and Director of food inspection. Applications for the first-named position will be issued until Dec. 11.

United States.

The commission announces a competitive examination at the New York Custom House for blue printer, for men only, on Dec. 2, to fill a vacancy in the Forest Service, Albuquerque, N. M., at $720 a year. Competitors will be examined in practical questions on making blue prints, practical tests, and experience in making blueprints or brownprints. Age, 20 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 86th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Sale or Rent.—Beautiful, sunny bungalow, seven rooms and b.th; hot water heat; fully decorated; ideal social surroundings, schools, churches, &c.; 28 minutes from Manhattan, via Penn.-L. I. 34th St. and Atlantic Av. station; four minutes' walk from express station; 100 trains daily. Write or phone 3876 Cortlandt, J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, New York.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Chelsea cottage leasehold for sale at $1,000; 18-foot 2 story and basement brick house; 416 West 24th St.; cheaper than paying rent for dark Harlem flat. Apply Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av., corner 45th St.

An attractive little house in a quaint old neighborhood, below 34th St.; 8 rooms and bath; rent less than for flat of same size in Harlem. Apply Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av., corner 45th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

OFFICES TO SUBLET for unexpired terms of three months to three years; ANYWHERE, uptown or downtown; saving in rent 20% to 40%; furnished or unfurnished. OFFICE SUBLETTING COMPANY, 1,476 Broadway, corner 42d. Bryant 5786.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

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STORES. LOFTS. OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 81 Nassau.

50th, 14 West.—Basement, high-class business; doctor; will alter. Plaza 2121.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, in modern office building, desk room, with use of telephone. Write, stating accommodations and terms, to E. W. Ames, Harvard Club, 27 West 44th St.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful home, every comfort, with quiet surroundings; small family; 30 minutes Grand Central. 153 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION.
Forty lots at Jamaica, six blocks west of the station; will sell all or part at a bargain. J. W. Browning, 130 Wyoming Av., Scranton, Penn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ONE ACRE—ALL GARDEN.
Attractive semi-bungalow, 6 rooms; steam heat; every improvement; good street; beautiful garden; garage; for sale only. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

Unusual farm, five acres; several hundred finest bearing fruit trees; eight-room house, all improvements; numerous outbuildings; five minutes' walk express station. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Apple and cherry orchard in Bitter Root Valley, Montana, for sale or exchange for tenement or apartment property in New York City or vicinity; equity $85,000. Allamont Orchards, Lo Lo, Mont.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty Cents a Line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av, At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

Furnished apartments and houses for the Winter months or longer; 4 rooms and bath to 12 rooms and 5 baths. Apply Frederick Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St. Telephone Schuyler 9700.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
CLARK & DE FLOREZ, 30 EAST 42D ST.
Telephone, Murray Hill 5392.

127th, 403 West.—Beautifully furnished; most reasonable; three, four rooms, complete housekeeping apartments; steam, hot water, phone; $7.50, $9; concessions monthly. Normandie, 5722 Morningside.

On Riverside Drive, "Hendrik Hudson," 110th St.—Most attractive outlook; handsomely furnished apartment of eight rooms and two baths; $250. Telephone 6600 Morningside. Benson.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 8 and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Columbus 8547.

Ideal for Housekeeping.—Three and four rooms; modern fireproof building; elevator, electric light, &c.; $100 upward.
Dunn, 245 West 51st St., near Broadway.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full part. from Simpson & Hobbs, 102 W. 72d St.

220 WEST 98TH ST.
Seven-room apartment; two baths; handsomely furnished; sublet; northern, southern exposure. Borchardt.

Nicely furnished 5-room apartment complete, with linen and silver; references exchanged; $50. Wilmer Wright, 511 West 160th St.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

74th, 237 West.—Exclusive apartment; 7 beautiful rooms; superior furnishing; desirable tenant. McCormack.

122d, 500 West. (Corner Amsterdam Av.)—High-class apartment at reduced rent.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices; a few choice apartment left; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $45 month upward; three rooms and bath, furnished, $50 month upward.
HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ,
127 EAST 72D.
SOUTHERN EXPOSURE APARTMENTS, 4-5-6 ROOMS, BATH; $15-$20 WEEKLY; FULL SERVICE; RESTAURANT OPTIONAL.

TO SUBLET IN THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH ST., A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT OF 5 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS; CAN BE DIVIDED.

Large, delightful three rooms, kitchenette, a floor; artistic furnishings; East Sixties. Plaza 8889.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Wanted, for six months, furnished apartment; two bedrooms, dining room, kitchenette, bath; east side, between 50th and 72d Sts.; state monthly rental and describe. Z 285 Times Annex.

List your furnished and unfurnished apartments with us for quick rental. WM. D. BLODGOOD & CO., INC., 542 5th Av., N. Y. Phone 6870 Bryant.

A furnished studio apartment, with kitchenette and bath wanted for Winter months. M 107 Times.

Seven or eight rooms, short lease, not over $125 per month. Gleichman, 223 Riverside Drive.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

44 West 93d St.—Quiet, well-managed house; one apartment each floor; beautifully decorated; eight rooms with private hall, tiled bath; excellent light; $60.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

178th St., 636 West.—Five and six room apartments; large, light rooms; conveniently located; moderate rent. Apply janitor.

47th, 112 West.—Physician's office, two large rooms; $35; location unsurpassed. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th.

122d, 500 West, (Corner Amsterdam Av.)—High-class apartment; reduced rent; concessions.

50th, 14 West.—Two or four room suite; kitchenette; doctor's office. Plaza 2121.

Sublet, fine apartment; 7 rooms, 2 baths; $100. Superintendent, 315 West 99th St.

"Haddon Hall," 596 Riverside Drive, S. E. corner 137th St., $900 to $1,400.

East Side.

A single floor 5 rooms and bath,
128 East 51st St.
Between Lexington and Park Avs.
All outside rooms;
All improvements, except elevator.
Tiled bath and kitchen;
Rent, $600.
Jas. Kyle & Sons, Lexington Av. and 58th.

Brooklyn.

11 Monroe Place. 3 minutes Brooklyn Bridge, 5 minutes Borough Hall Subway Station; private residence block; front apartment; room and bath; every convenience; $23.

Bronx.

New modern apartment building; all improvements; 4 rooms, $25; 6 rooms, $36; telephone, electric light, &c.; 680 Beck St., between Leggett and St. John, near Prospect Av. Subway Station.

New Jersey.

Flats, 5 and 6 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply, electric light, janitor service, in new apartments; 13th St. and Park Av., Hoboken. Particulars, Charles Fall, Hoboken Trust Building, 1,400 Washington St., Hoboken.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished

Thirty cents a line.

Five, six outside room apartment; about $40; 70th-116th; immediate. Schuyler, 4,608.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive, steam-heated room; private baths; table board.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Desirable large heated rooms; home cooking; table guests; references; telephone.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent table. Tel. 4275 Stuyvesant.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, small, sunny rooms; steam; excellent table.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

36TH ST., 146 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; table board.

53D ST., 37-52 EAST.—Suite, with bath; also large front room; references.

73D ST., 12 EAST.—Large, small rooms with first-class board; references exchanged.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms, singly or en suite; furnished, unfurnished; board optional.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; select, convenient location; excellent table; references required.

93D, 31 EAST.—Attractive, large room and bath; refined neighborhood; private family; breakfast or full board; gentleman; references.

MADISON AV., 149, (corner 32d St.)—Large and small rooms; excellent table.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

38TH, 45 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; table guests

44TH, 200 WEST, ALLIANCE HOTEL.—Room and board, $7 week; European and American plan; bath; suites; Times Square.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Large room; also single room; heat, water; good board.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST. — Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Extra large room; southern exposure; excellent table; moderate.

67TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large room, electricity; good board; telephone; references.

68TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table; white service; table guests.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Single, double, sunny rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; table guests; telephone Columbus 10121.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Desirable accommodations for refined business men; convenient location; reference.

72D, 253-255 WEST.—Newly furnished large and single rooms; superior cuisine; continuous hot water; $9-$12.

73D, 256 WEST.—Strictly first-class rooms; best food; also table board.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Attractive rooms, super table; parlor dining; homelike atmosphere.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension for those seeking refined home; double and large single rooms, heated, exquisitely furnished; electricity, 'phone, unsurpassed cuisine.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive private house; warm, medium-sized room; gentlemen; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea-room, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable for two; electricity; superior table; Subway, "L."

79TH, 162 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front room; private bath; references; table guests; reasonable.

70TH, 151 WEST.—Second story; private bath; hot water; steam heat; references.

80TH ST., 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large front, southern exposure, $15; small, $8; excellent English cooking.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Beautiful second floor dressing rooms; private bath; table guests.

82D, 124 WEST.—GREYCOURT.
Open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; write for booklet, references.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large, small rooms; bathroom each floor; excellent table.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; quiet, refined home; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; select, convenient location; excellent table; references required.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; unusually fine table; phone.

93D, 252 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, newly decorated; private bath; excellent meals; references.

94TH, 315 WEST.—American lady offers room; private family; elevator apartment. Gilt.

94TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, second floor, southern exposure; parlor dining; moderate.

98TH ST., 54 WEST.
A homelike home; terms moderate.

101ST, 215 WEST.—Room, electricity, telephone; southern exposure; convenient Subway; excellent table. Maslin.

103D, 250-252 WEST, (Subway Express.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; telephone; references.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Attractive, refined surroundings, second floor suite, private bath; other rooms; newly decorated; running water; $7 upward; excellent table; convenient transportation; references; table guests. Riverside 1186.

104TH, 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Rooms, private bath, table board; references.

113TH, 325 WEST.—Private house; large rooms; table guests; home cooking.

124TH, 31 WEST.—Attractive room; elevator apartment; Subway; overlooking park; $10 one, $18 two; excellent meals. Christian family. Adam

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

149TH, 544 WEST, (B'way Subway nearby.)—Healthiest section; Audubon Family Hotel; cozy, well heated rooms, good board, $7 up one;

ACCUSES 25 OF PLOT FOR BAFF'S MURDER

Son of Slain Poultry Dealer Attributes Assassination to "Kosher Killers."

CHIEF CONSPIRATOR NAMED

A. T. Pearson and H. A. Emerson, Who Have Been Threatened, Describe Trade War.

The charge made Thursday night by Harry Baff that his father, Barnett Baff, who was shot dead in the West Washington Market last Tuesday evening, was murdered at the instigation of a clique of retail poultry buyers was substantiated yesterday by every development in the investigation of the crime. All of the evidence turned up pointed to a group of "kosher killers," by which name the retail buyers are known in the market, as the men who plotted Baff's death and paid gunmen to snoot him.

Inspector Faurot, Assistant District Attorney Deuel, and Coroner Feinberg were in conference in the afternoon, and later the Coroner said that Harry Baff had given Inspector Faurot a list of twenty-five "kosher killers" whom he accused of plotting his father's death. Of this number, it was learned, one man was named as the director of the execution of the murder plot and detectives were sent out to arrest him for murder. It was said he had been arrested in connection with horse poisoning cases in the West Washington Market.

When newspaper men went to this man's office they were told by a stenographer that he had gone out. The stenographer said that the only instructions he had left were that the names of all persons who asked for him should be taken. Whether he is a confessed fugitive from justice or is merely "lying low" to watch developments the police were unable to say. His arrest was expected hourly last night.

One of the men whom the police wanted to question was Morris M. Frankel, Secretary of the Live Poultry Dealers' Protective Association, which has rooms at 18 Tenth Avenue, near the West Washington Market.

Twenty-five Men Named.

Of the twenty-five retail buyers named by Harry Baff as the murder conspirators, the police have six or seven under direct surveillance, and the movements of the remainder will be watched today. Their conspiracy, as revealed by Baff, impressed Coroner Feinberg as one of the most astounding death plots ever carried out. The clamness with which the plotters were said to have set to work to remove a business competitor who had defeated them in trade competition seemed almost incredible to the Coroner, but he believed the story in the face of the evidence produced.

How conditions arose that might have made the "kosher killers" determine on the assassination of Baff and possibly on the removal of others was outlined by Herbert A. Emerson, Vice President and General Manager of the Live Poultry Auction Company at 425 West Fourteenth Street, which was named by Harry Baff on Thursday night as one of the objects of the next attack of the retail buyers. Mr. Emerson said he did not fear any attack on himself or on his company.

Mr. Emerson explained that the sole grievance of the buyers against him was that the auction company was the medium through which Barnet Baff and A. T. Pearson, the other man named by Harry Baff as a prospective victim, operated in conducting their business.

"The buyers have nothing against me personally," Mr. Emerson said. "Any talk of their killing me is all bunk. I know that I have been disliked in places because I conduct the auction, but all of the buyers know that I have been absolutely passive in the fight between the kosher killers and Baff's crowd. I simply conduct an open market and it happened that Baff was able to hit some of the buyers pretty hard in my market, but I don't think the buyers blame me to the extent of wanting to see me dead. I certainly have no fears.

"To understand the situation down here and see just where a strong desire for Baff's death could have grown, one must go back to the old trust days. Before 1910 the poultry business in this city was controlled by a score or more of poultry receivers who have been called the trust. They were not a close organization, but they received all shipments of poultry from the West and had a monopoly on its distribution. By agreement they fixed the price of poultry once a week and sold their stock to the retail buyers, whom we call the kosher killers. They are the men who make the live poultry from the markets, kill it according to their Jewish ritual, and then sell it to consumers direct or to small dealers.

Business of Kosher Killers.

"In the trust-controlled market these kosher killers played a safe game. They all bought poultry at a fixed price and sold it at a reasonable profit. No matter how high the price was, their profits were assured, for they simply charged for their stock a little more than they paid for it. And the trust receivers protected them. None of the monopolists entered into competition with them or tried to undersell them in the retail trade. The poultry industry was an airtight thing, with each man's particular business mapped out and his profits guaranteed.

"But Barnet Baff broke away from the poultry trust in 1910 and appeared in the field as the first independent receiver. He turned to the courts in his fight against the trust, and in 1911 succeeded in having thirteen men convicted of violating the anti-trust law. In the end he completely smashed the trust. At about the same time A. T. Pearson was sent to New York from Chicago as the representative of the National Car Lot Live Poultry Shippers Association, an organization of Western poultry shippers who thought they had not been getting a square deal in New York.

"Pearson's job was to receive the shipments of the association and sell its poultry at the highest price obtainable. His first fight was with the poultry thieves in the New Jersey freight yards, and also he wanted an open market in which he might sell his poultry at the highest price. He therefore joined hands with Baff in fighting the poultry thieves and in breaking up the trust.

"Then the Live Poultry Auction Company came into the field. Realizing the demand for an open market where prices might be fixed daily by competitive bidding, State Senator-elect William M. Bennett formed the auction company, and I was made the Vice President and manager. I had been a Western shipper, and, in fact, shipped Baff the first carload of poultry he received after he broke with the trust.

"We had then two big independent dealers and an open market in which the price of poultry was fixed daily by bidding. The poultry industry was modernized. The auction company resembles a board of trade or stock exchange, and there is no more artificial price fixing once a week in a closed market.

"But where were the kosher killers! Suddenly, they were thrown into a condition of chaos. They no longer were able to buy their poultry at a fixed price and sell it at a small profit, but had to go into an open market, bid against other buyers, and take their chances in the trade. Many of them are immigrant Russian Jews, who have no idea of modern business methods and are not capable of contending in an open market with men of the brains and backing of Baff and Pearson. Even if Baff had remained a receiver and wholesaler the kosher killers would have had a hard time. The business world they knew was disorganized completely and they did not know where to turn or what to do.

Baff "Bulled" Market.

"But Baff was in the business to make money and he felt justified in making it in any honest way, so he used his brains and power to his own advantage and, in consequence, to the disadvantage of the kosher killers. If he received a large shipment of poultry from the West naturally he wanted to get as high a price for it as possible, so he would go into the auction and, to use a stock exchange phrase, he would 'bull' the market. He would bid up prices and then sell his own stock independently or through the auction at the prevailing prices. Pearson naturally also insisted on obtaining the market prices for his stock.

"The kosher killers at first refused to buy from Baff or to accept the market prices, so Baff got into the retail field. He opened several retail markets of his own and backed several butchers who bought exclusively from him. With his facilities for thus disposing of his stock he was able to ignore the kosher killers. He was able to 'bull' the market prices here above the prices at which he obtained his poultry from the West, and then undersell the kosher killers in the retail field. As he was about the largest independent receiver in the city, and the association of shippers represented by Pearson sent one-third of the poultry received in New York, the two, by simply going out into the open market, were able to command a good deal of power.

"Now you see where the poor kosher killers were. They were pushed to the verge of ruin, not by lawless methods, but by the simple development of the poultry industry into a modern open business. They were the small fellows who went under, that's all. But instead of adapting themselves to new conditions or retiring from the business, they continued to carry on a losing fight, and the more they lost the more bitter they became. They came to regard Baff as the iron-fisted oppressor who had made life impossible for them. He was threatened and attacked in many ways and finally he was killed.

"I don't say the koshers did it, but I say that many of them had threatened Baff openly and wanted him removed. Of course, not all of them, but a group certainly developed a murderous hostility to Baff and those allied with him. The old horse poisoning cases that caused such a stir some time ago had their origin in this fight, and I believe that some of the men who poisoned the horses were among the conspirators who plotted Baff's death. They all belong to an organization at meetings of which Baff has been threatened openly. I don't think the organization as such decreed Baff's death, but certain members of it may have formed the conspiracy.

Doubts Thieves Plotted.

Asked if he thought that Harry Baff was correct in attributing his father's death to the group of the kosher killers and not to freight yard chicken thieves, Mr. Emerson said that the thieves undoubtedly had their grievance against Baff, but that he did not think they were the kind to plot or execute a murder.

"And," he added, "Harry Baff knows this business pretty well, and I don't think I have ever found him wrong in his conclusions."

Mr. Emerson admitted that some of the chicken thieves might have conspired with the kosher killers for Baff's death.

Mr. Pearson concurred in what Mr. Emerson had said. He added that both he and Mr. Baff had known of their danger.

"Baff met me a short time ago," he said, "and remarked, 'Pearson, they are going to get me and they are going to get you. Watch what I tell you.'"

Asked whom Mr. Baff had meant by "they," Mr. Pearson said, "The kosher killers."

Mr. Pearson was asked if he still thought he was in danger.

"Well," he said, "if the police can get in here quick and clean up this Baff murder they may throw such a fright into that crowd that no more violence will be done, but if nothing is done in the next few weeks, I wouldn't attempt to say what might happen. I came to New York three years ago last July and may not be here next July. That means that they may 'get' me, or that I may get out before they 'get' me. I'm not a coward. I've been threatened repeatedly and assaulted twice—once I had my shirt torn completely off me on the very spot where Baff was killed—and I haven't run away. I have stayed here and fought for the association I represent, trying to get it a square deal and sell its poultry at a good price.

Describes Baff's Slayer.

The first description of one of the murderers who shot Baff to be made public was given to a TIMES reporter by Adolph Danziger, a poultry dealer, whose place of business is at Thirteenth and Thompson Avenues, facing the former avenue, through which the gunmen ran. Danziger said he was in his stand when he heard the shots fired. He ran out to the sidewalk and as he reached it a man carrying a revolver in one hand dashed by him within a foot of his face. Danziger, frightened, ran back into his stand as fast as he could and did not get a good look at the gunman. He noticed only, he said, that the man was rather young and wore a black derby hat and long, dark overcoat. He could not describe his type. He saw only one man, but admitted that another might have passed.

Mr. Emerson, Mr. Pearson, and Harry Baff all agreed that the murderers of Barnet Baff were gunmen from some New York gang who killed for a price. None of those who discussed the shooting had any other opinion. The conspirators, it was said, first decided on Baff's death, then made terms for the murder with two or more gunmen, and, after outlining the plan for the execution of the murder, left the gunmen to do their work. It was a "business proposition" between the conspirators and the gunmen, it was said generally.

In discussing this view of the case Mayor Mitchel said:

"I should like to drive the gunmen off the ends of the piers. The murder was most outrageous and has stirred the whole city, and I am sure the Police Commissioner will use every effort to find the murderers. The police should be vigorous in dealing with gunmen at all times, and when they commit a murder they should be hunted ceaselessly. In time their gangs can be broken up."

SUSPECTS HELD IN BELAIR, MD.

Desperate Auto Thieves Beg Not to be Sent Here.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 27.—Although they denied that they had anything to do with the killing of Barnet Baff in New York, the two men arrested in York, Penn., yesterday for stealing an automobile and locked up in the jail in Belair, Md., tonight, pleaded with the Belair police not to turn them over to the New York police as suspects in the Baff case. The pair gave their names as Joseph B. Williams and Frank Bostern, and admitted that their homes were in New York, and that they had been suspected of implication in the murder, but they asserted vehemently that they knew no more of the murder than they read in the newspapers.

Both men were in a highly nervous state in their cells and several times asked their jailers not to call the New York police. They confessed to stealing the automobile, but said they had done so because they had seen the machine and thought they might be able to sell it in Pennsylvania. The automobile is a seven passenger touring car owned by William H. Herrick, trainer for S. L. Parsons. It was stolen from Mr. Herrick's garage at Havre de Grace, on Wednesday, and yesterday the two men arrested were found running through Pennsylvania in it.

Deputy Sheriff Sheridan said the men were captured after a 70-mile chase in which the thieves smashed toll gates, flourished revolvers, and drove caudy for awhile after their tires had been punctured by revolver bullets fired by the pursuers. The course taken by the fugitives was through East Prospect, Craleyville, down Bull Run Valley and up Fishing Creek Hollow to Conrad, near York. At York they were caught after one of them had demanded to know the way to Wrightsville. All along the line of the chase, villagers were frightened, and many persons living in the towns through which the pursuit went joined in it.

The two men were arraigned tonight in Belair and remanded to jail in default of $1,000 bail.

It was said at Police Headquarters last night that no official word had been received from Belair, and that no one would be sent to investigate the prisoners until the Belair authorities communicated with the local force.

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3. Tosca Selection Puccini
Mr. Kennedy at The Organ
4. (a) Impromptu, Op. 36, F Sharp Chopin
(b) Mazurka, Op. 30, No. 3 D Flat Chopin
(c) Etude, Op. 25, No. 9 G Flat Chopin
Mr. Chatfield at The Pianola
5. Song of Thanksgiving Allitsen
Miss Patterson with Mr. Chatfield at The Pianola
6. (a) I'll Sing Thee Songs of Araby Clay
(b) You Ask Me Why I love You So Putz
(c) Border Ballad Cowen
Mr. Mathieu with Mr. Chatfield at The Pianola
7. Sonata in B Minor Liszt
Lento Assai. Allegro Energico
Andante Sostenuto—Allegro Energico
Mr. Chatfield at The Pianola
8. (a) Ecstasy Rummel
(b) Boat Song Ware
(c) Nightingale Has a Lyre of Gold Whelpley
Miss Patterson with Mr. Chatfield at The Pianola.
STEINWAY PIANOLA USED
You are Cordially Invited

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20.
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BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS. | SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.
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THE MIRACLE MAN
Geo. M. COHAN'S Masterpiece.
LONGACRE THEATRE, West 48th St. Matinee TODAY 2:30.
WHAT IT MEANS TO A WOMAN
Bronx Opera House 149 St., nr. 3 Av. Evs. 25c to $1.
"TOO MANY COOKS." Matinee TODAY.
Next Week—"THE MIDNIGHT GIRL."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Today at 2. Boris Godunow. Ober, Delaunois (debut); Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
Sun. at 8:30. Concert (50c to $1.50.) Hempel; Urlus, Didur. Entire Orch. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8:15. Madama Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martinelli, Scotti. Cond., Toscanini.
Wed. at 8:15. Tannhauser. Ober, Hempel, Schumann, Goritz, Weil, Althouse. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 7:45. Tristan und Isolde. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Braun, Weil. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar, Braslau; Martinelli, Scotti, Ananian. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. Mat. at 2. Double Bill—Cavalleria Rusticana. Destinn; Botta, Tegani; foll'd by Pagliacci. Bori, Caruso, Amato. Cond., Polacco.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tonight at 8. Double Bill—Cavalleria Rusticana. Gadski; Botta, Tegani; foll'd by Pagliacci. Bori; Martinelli, Scotti. Cond., Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Tomorrow (Sunday) Aft. at 3.
MISS LYNE
FELICE
Ballet Music in France from 1749 to 1913 by RAMEAU, GLUCK, DELIBES, MASSENET, SAINT-SAENS, and "Daphnis and Chloe," by Ravel (first time in America.)
Seats at Box Office, AEOLIAN HALL.

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SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
Tomorrow (Sunday) Aft. at 3—CARNEGIE HALL.
Soloist, FRANCES ROSE Soprano.
MME. HAYDN, BEETHOVEN, MENDELSSOHN, SMETANA, TSCHAIKOWSKY.
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Dec. 8, at 3. PIANO RECITAL (Steinway Piano). LEONARD BORWICK
Seats at Box Office. Management Wolfsohn Bureau.
Carnegie Hall, This Afternoon at 2:30. Piano Recital. Mme. Olga Samaroff
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. (Steinway Piano.)
AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Ev'g, Dec. 2. ISABEL HAUSER Pianist
Saslavsky String Quartet
Tickets, 50c. to $1.50. M'g't Haensel & Jones.
Aeolian Hall, Sat., Nov. 28, at 8:15. Piano Recital by Adele Katz.
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VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 and 8:30. THE SAGE BRUSH GAL. THE MAN BEHIND THE DOOR.
The Mezzanottis Trio in Operatic Selections.
Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10c to 50c. Next Wk. "THE STRAIGHT ROAD." Strand Orch. & Soloists. "The Rose of the Rancho."
IRVING PL. THEATRE Today Matinee and Evening. "ALS ICH NOCH IM FLUEGELKLEIDE."
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39th, near Broadway. Eve. 8:30. Popular Matinee Today 2:30.
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MOST POWERFUL AND TIMELY WAR PLAY EVER WRITTEN.
Orchestra Seats $2.00

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JOE WEBER Offers
The Only Girl
"Best Musical Comedy this season." —Eve. Sun.

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LEW FIELDS in "THE HIGH COST OF LOVING."
TWICE SUNDAY EVENING At 8—9:30 P. M. 25c 50c
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Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy, A PAIR of SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. MATINEE TODAY 2:15.
Moves Next Mon. to Maxine Elliott's Theatre.
FAVERSHAM
with Mlle. Dorziat in "The Hawk."
NEXT MONDAY, JOSE COLLINS in SUZI

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46 Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed.(Pop) 2:15 Under Cover

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings at 8. Matinee Today. Best Orch. Seats $1 and $1.50.
DANCING AROUND with AL JOLSON
And Co. of 125, inc. BERNARD GRANVILLE.
Sunday Night Concert—All-Star Bill.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. MATINEE TODAY 2:15.
MARIE TEMPEST Last Week in "Mary Goes First."
NEXT MONDAY—MISS TEMPEST will present her Great London Success,
AT THE BARN

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Today 2:30.
LAST WEEK WHITESIDE in "MR. WU"
NEXT MONDAY Mr. FAVERSHAM in "THE HAWK."
With Mlle. Gabrielle Dorziat.

William A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE 45th St., E. of B'way. Evenings 8:20 Matinee Today 2:20. LAST WEEK.
My Lady's Dress
by EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.
Beginning NEXT TUESDAY NIGHT
POLYGAMY
by Harriet Ford and Harvey O'Higgins.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

48th St. THEA., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:15.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

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JOSE COLLINS in SUZI BIG MUSICAL HIT.
with TOM McNAUGHTON & Connie Ediss.
Moves Next Monday to Shubert Theatre.

Casino Commencing TOMORROW NIGHT Twice daily, 2:15 and 8:15.
Sir Gilbert Parker's photoplay masterpiece, THE SEATS OF THE MIGHTY.
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EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8 Sharp. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:10.
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In Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY."
LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20.
ELSIE FERGUSON IN OUTCAST
KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Eve. 8:10. Matinees TODAY & Wednesday 2:10.
JULIA DONALD JOSEPH SANDERSON BRIAN CAWTHORN
THE GIRL FROM UTAH
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER.
DADDY LONG-LEGS
GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
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PARK THEATRE, Columbus Circle. | Matinees Wed. and Saturday at 2. POSITIVELY TONIGHT AT 8.
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REPUBLIC W. 42d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK.
"KICK IN"
HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Last Matinee TODAY 2:20.
LAST 2 TIMES NAZIMOVA in the New Drama, "THAT SORT."
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With Grace Valentine and Prominent Cast.
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